THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,634—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	6000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOULTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
29th "	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10000
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cbersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand.,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 655 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 835 " 965*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tarren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	L. Ivancich	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
† Lhasa	...	2184	Friday	3rd May	6 a. m. direct.
‡ Linga	...	2185	Mon.	6th May	11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Dumra	.....	1695	Thurs.	9th May	9 a.m. C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dumra, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Futtala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Upada" 5257 tons sailing on or about 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd May, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	5529	11 April	4 May	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Athens	5594	9 May.	30 "	22 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	23 "	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 "	7 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	
City of York	7806	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	9 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	4500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	29 "	19 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 20 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8400	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 25 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles10 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 643
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	469	803
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hollo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,250,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YOKOHO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at ½ per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

The HILL CLIMBING "15"

The Noiseless and Smokeless

NAPIER

The *Proved* Best Car.

TWO GREAT TESTS

of Hill-Climbing Efficiency and Endurance.

IN the recent six days' test under Royal Automobile Club observation, a 15 h.p. Napier went twenty-seven times over Westerham, Cudham and Titsey Hills. It proved its efficiency by completing the test without having to record any trouble whatever. The gradients were extremely severe, the road surfaces rough and loose, as motorists in this part of the country know. More recently still, in the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge Test, also under Royal Automobile Club observation, the 15 h.p. Napier again proved its wonderful hill-climbing efficiency. The course chosen necessitated the Napier encountering Greenhow Hill fifteen times, which it did with absolute ease. Sutton Bank, as steep as 1 in 3·9, was negotiated with perfect ease, and the Napier topped it fifteen times in fine form.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

WE give FROM THE 1st MAY, 1912, free delivery on all orders for MONTHLY Provisions, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Patent and Proprietary Remedies, Household, Sickroom, Toilet and Nursery Requisites, etc. Send us a list of your requirements. We will mark our Prices against each item and return same to you, and if you approve of our prices we will deliver same your requirements FREE OF COOLY HIRE. Everything is offered AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Our stock is completely replenished and regular fresh shipments have been arranged for.

The whole of our business is now under experienced European management.

CONDOR & SONS,

(Late D. FERNANDES & Co., Established 1870.)
FAMILY and DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT.
Consultation by Qualified Medal Man. (Speciality Children).

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc. Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 49,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changsoun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsaling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Six Leading Cases. By W. G. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED TWENTY-NINTH Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time).

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet made upto 31st December, 1911, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

W. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last year ending 31st December, 1911, at Rs. 16—per share at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of May, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of April, 1912, on production of Share-certificates.

W. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

Bombay, 1st May, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of late Mr. WILLIAM CURRIE, in our firm at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, CEASED as from 30th April last.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
1st May, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIR DANIEL MACKINNON HAMILTON, Kt., has retired from our firm, Calcutta Bombay and Karachi, as from 30th April last.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
1st May, 1912.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1911, of Rs.15 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up and Rs. 7-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 2nd May, 1912, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Company's Register on the 4th April, 1912.

GREAVES, COTTON & COY.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1912.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1912 a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1912 between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the EARTH-WORK and MASONRY WORKS in connection with the Igatpuri Water Supply, Taluka Igatpuri, Nasik District.

Probable amount of work to be done ...Rs. 80,400
Deposit required .....Rs. 8,000
Earnest Money required .....Rs. 800

Plans can be seen and copies of specifications and Abstract of quantities obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik District, during office hours on any day except Sunday and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders must be submitted so as to reach this Office, before noon, on 15th May, 1912.

Information regarding the contract and Blank Forms of Tender and Schedule of prices will be obtained on deposit of Rs. 1.

The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay the deposit of Rs. 4,000 in advance. The remaining Rs. 4,000 will be recovered at 5 per cent. on all bills.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reasons.

A. F. THORPE,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd April, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATY.

Half Owner and Manager : Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
announces the
RETURN
and
FAREWELL VISIT.
For 8 Nights only
Of the famous London Actor-Manager
MATHESAN LANG
and
MISS HUTIN BRITTON
Supported by the Lang-Holloway Company, commencing
TUESDAY, MAY 7th
in Shakespeare's wonderful play
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY, May 8th,
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.
THURSDAY, May 9th,
HAMLET.
FRIDAY, May 10th,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY, May 11th,
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, May 13th,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
TUESDAY, May 14th,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY, May 15th,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Booking at S. Rose and Co.

MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ladies' singles.
Gentlemen's singles
TOURNAMENT COMMENCES
SATURDAY, 18th May, 1912.
Entries CLOSE :
On MONDAY, 13th May, 1912.
C. C. MURISON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

"MAIDANIA."

SATURDAY, 4TH MAY,
CHILDREN'S DAY
Between 6 and 8
every child paying for admission
will be given
A FREE TICKET
for the
SCENIC RAILWAY
OR
JOY WHEEL.

ADMISSION As. 2. EXTRA BANDS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT SPORTING EVENT
THE
GRAND NATIONAL—1912
The most thrilling and exciting steeplechase in the world.
THE RACE,
THE WATER-JUMP,
THE BUSH FENCE,
THE PARADE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Twenty-five started—Seven finished.
15 cameras and 31 operators at work to secure a faithful reproduction of the race depicting every incident from start to finish.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS
AND
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE
IN THE EAST
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.
30 ARTISTS. 30 ARTISTS.
CIRCUS TICKETS PASS YOU FREE TO MAIDANIA.
MATINEES.
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY, AT 6 P. M., AND NIGHTLY AT 9-30.
COME AND SEE OUR 5 ELEPHANTS.
RIDERS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, &c., &c.
A HOST OF CLOWNS.
PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Box of 4 Seats, Rs. 15.
Ladies Half Price to Rs. 2 Seats only.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

J. W. WALLETT,
Manager.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

JUDGMENT OF THE MIGHTY DEEP!
A GREAT BOAT CONSPIRACY.
AT AMERICA-INDIA
TO-NIGHT!
A NOVEL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LOVE INTRIGUES REVEALED BY MONKEY!
LOVERS PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE IN THEIR AMOURS!
HOW TWO CHILDREN SAVED FROM WOLVES!
A PATHETIC PICTURE OF A MOTHER'S ANXIETY!
HALF RATES. THREE USUAL SHOWS.
AMERICA-INDIA
CHARNI ROAD.
FILMS FOR SALE:
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone No. 1271.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent sawing in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '92 five vols, "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply, permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 2, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh and London.

NEW REDUCED RATES.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM for Europeans resident in India have been REDUCED approximately 15 per cent. Policy Holders paying the same in India as when at Home.

New schemes specially favourable to Army Officers.

For Prospectus and Proposal forms, etc., apply to :—

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	6,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for £.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	... £	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE : ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mrs. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor, Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Walls, Esqr, Manager of R. Ditmar and others.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, folding harmonium, marble top dressing and washhand table, chest of drawers, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of R. W. Dewey, Esqr., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway and others.

The property is on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1—16 H. P. Magneto Ignition Cap. Body by "Rothschild and Field."
4 Cylinder by Corrie Paris Mutell Engine Rs. 2,500.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.
AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.] [BOMBAY, MAY 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 3-8	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
4½ do. Gov. Securities...	84 11-16	1-16	
Silver in London Spot ...	28 3-16	1-4	
do. 2 months' assce...	28 3-8	1-4	
Fine Silver in New York ...	61 1-4	5-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·86 2-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 1-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-16		3-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm—Buyers.

PORT SAID, MAY 1.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Morea" has shipped £200,400 Gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand
Futures	... Steady
Manchester	Steady with little doing
Total sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 "
Imports	... 18,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·41—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·20 —32	6·22 —01	6·23 unchgd	6·24 unchgd	6·23 unchgd

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·19 —01	6·17 —01	6·15 —01	6·14 —01

New York official noon call May 11·22 ; July 11·30. New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·58 ; July 11·76.

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	Bales. 19,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	12,400
" Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000
" Exports to Continent ...	4,003
" Spot Cotton ...	11·70 +10

Futures—Month of May 11·24+11
Futures—Month of July 11·28+10
} Advance on bullish private crop reports and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...11·13-14 unchged
Futures—Month of May	... 11·57+11
Do. do. July	... 11·33+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

Liverpool, April 30.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...	Quiet but firm.
Tone Cloths	...Steady prices firm.
Weft American "54"	... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "30"	... 16 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market Steady	
Weft Egyptian "32"	11 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	12 9
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist "36" B ...	10 5-8
Twist "42" ...	11 3-4
Twist American "60" ...	15 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	16 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	20 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...	6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 4O—1-4
Do. Months—	... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—	Nominal.
Wheat Red Karachi	
Do Months—	Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

South Australian	39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Month—	...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 48 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 66 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 59—1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

27-4-0 unchgd. —Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4 7 1-2—1-2d Apr.-May.—Value—Dull

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 81 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 70 3-8—3-8

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9

SHEEP SKINS SALE.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day, steady with fair demand.
Sheep skins par 15 penny lower.
Sheep skins sold 725,000.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 17 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	17 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments...May	
Tone—Dull.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 13 6 1-4 +3-4d.
Months of Shipments	... May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	... 18 10 1-2—1 1-2d.
Months of shipments	...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Offered at less money, but without business.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	... April. Value.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1st MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	76	86,955
B B and C I Railway ...	61	70,940

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Sight, Credits. There has been little business doing pending the allotment of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the rise in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 11th May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...201 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The Market opened quiet at 97 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day. Only a moderate business is reported and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 15	0
Settlement ...	" 96 14	0

BULLION:—

Closing quotations for Bar Silver in London yesterday were 1-4 higher for ready at 28 3-16 and 1-4 higher for delivery in two months at 28 3-8, the tone being firm, with buyers. New York was 5-8 up at 61 1-4. The local market opened firmer at 71 1-8 ex duty for ready bars, and closes 1-16 higher. Forward rates, are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15	9
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15	9
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0	0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 71 3	0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 71 1	0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 71 9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed with an advance of about 12 points. Private telegrams regarding the weather in America, continue of a conflicting character. The local market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. In old crop contracts there is little or nothing doing, but speculators in the bazaar continue operations in New Crop. At Colaba good Broach March advanced to Rs. 306 1-2, but after receipt of the Liverpool opener the rate dropped to Rs. 305. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the offtake has been very moderate and prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	282	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	"	285	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	282	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	"	273	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	274	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	267	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	258	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	264	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	274	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	284	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	296	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	"	305	Mar.1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	251-32	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Barely steady
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·21 —01	6·23 unchgd	6·24 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23 unchgd	6·19 unchgd	6·17 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·16 +01	6·15 +01	6·15 new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

Steady	... Rs.	11 5	0 B.T.
April-May	... "	11 13	9 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	8 7	6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 14	6 "

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. Stocks small.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	59	0 0
Mughi	... "	56	8 0
Black Kutni	... "	49	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	60	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :— Ready	... Rs.	11	5 0 B. T.
April-May	... "	11	12 0 B. A.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :— Steady	... Rs.	36	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :— Ready. ...	... Rs.	26	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote:— Bold... ...	... Rs.	47	8 0
Small ...	... "	45	0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 9	0 R. T.
" Delai A.-M. ...	"	5 8	0 "

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,787 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	57 1-2

MILLS.

Central India	2030 X. D.
Crescent	106
David	442 1-2
Famulbhai Mill	412 1-2
Kohinoor	772 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,560
New Great Eastern	235
Standard	1,305

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Sonmoy S. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,480
Treacher & Co	475

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	65
Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	19,013	bales
Wheat	34,626	owts.
Linseed	24,210	"
Rapeseed	3,088	"
Gingellyseed	1,142	"
Poppyseed	2,023	"
Groundnuts...	4,377	"
Castorseed	12,044	"
Rice	21,798	"
Myrabollams	8,168	"
Cottonseed	6,782	"
Mowrasseed	152	"
Gram	2,644	"
Joowar	1,189	"
Maize	698	"

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 2½ per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Ghoti from As. 2½ to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 3 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 3 each.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Anstralian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes Rs. 1½ per seer.
Grapes of Nasik As. 12 per seer.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Satem) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Alfose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 94 bales wool, M Kamjidas ; 10 bales wool, D Koondsmall ; 130 bales wool, Nizamoodin and Co ; 1,031 cwts myrabollams, P Jithabhai 425 bales cottonfly and waste W Wolf and Sons ; 175 cwts methiseed, G Ramjee ; 25 bales wool E Doss and Co ; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

Newby Hall s—138 bales wool, M J Joonabhoy and Co; 200 cwts fennul seed, 210 cwts Kong Baner and Krause; 100 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—27 cwts mother of pearl shell, E Mooledin 25 bales hides, W G A Graham and Co; 40 cases cordamom seed, S Bhimjee; 19 bales hides A H Bandally; 9 bales hides, E Mahomed; 1,777 cwts linseed, L I reyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—8,000 cwts castorseed, 7,740 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed. L Dreyfus and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wotan s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,540 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Uhenfels s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 500 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co ; 1,029 bales cottonfly, &c. Salomon

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, Kiddle Reeves and Co. Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrister s—3,079 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 80,643 cwts rapeseed, 6,565 cwts linseed, E. D. Clan Lindsays, etc. Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 7,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed 3,991 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Ile-de-la Reunion s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts J Fachiri.

FOR PORTSAID.

Umzumbi s—43,500 cwts Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—220 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 7,300 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 175 cwts seed sweeping, G Ramjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Majidi s—180 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la Reunion s—4,105 linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co ; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Beckbergen ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,200 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaia s—750 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co ; 400 bales cottonfly, C Parsj and Co.

Wotan s—1,300 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Culna s—910 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 550 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Grant s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Beckbergen s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Geddington Court s—1,000 cwts linseed, H Gooculdas and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 315 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Landaura s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 15,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co : 800 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 550 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 94 cwts dryfruits, T Canjee and Co.

Persia s—300 bales twist D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, M Amersey and Co ; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Persia s—2,300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co : 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, M Gajanand.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Zambesi s—40 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS,

MOSS—April 17, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Moss, a daughter.

MACALISTER—April 24, at Simla, to Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Macalister, Ajmer, a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, extraordinary general meeting, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m.
Open Air Concert in aid of Mount Poisoer Orphanage, Cooperage Ground, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Compete not with persons who have means beyond your reach."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m on Saturday.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Namur	.....T. Lane
Grand Finale ..Ariele	.....Otto Bach
Bolero (Bell Solo)	.....Alicante .....Ord. Hume
Selection .....A Country Girl	.....Monckton
Valse.....Rendezvous	.....Zuleeta
Selection .....The Girl in the Train	...Leo Fall
Highland Fatroi	.....The Wee Macgreegor ...Amers

LOST PROPERTY.—Dogs, umbrellas, walking sticks, an iron cogwheel, keys, ladies' satchells, fans, handkerchiefs, silk, brass and copper utensils, G. C. notes, cash, silver anklet, labour cart plates, labour cart buckles, peacock feathers, and clothes have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

MESSRS. ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.—The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alcock Ashdown and Company was convened yesterday afternoon where a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share was declared. The consideration of other items of business was adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th instant as there was no quorum at the meeting yesterday.

NEW ASIATIC STEAMER.—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Risaldar" which was recently damaged in a collision with the s. s. "Clan Mackinnon" near Suez was an ordinary coasting steamer of between 3,000 to 4,000 registerd and 5,000 gross tonnage. She is sister ship to the s. s. "Havildar" and a third boat, named the "Subadar" is on her way out to further amplify the fleet. The decision to name this boat the "Subadar" was made after it had been ascertained in Calcutta quarters that the name "Jamadar," originally suggested was not likely to be popular in Calcutta for the reason that name is sometimes applied to the lowest caste.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Mulla, and Mulla, Solicitors, on behalf of one Merwanji Rustamji Dadina, stating that immediately adjoining their client's property in Dhunji Street, Dr. R. R. Dadina commenced a new building and when they found that he intended to build higher than 40 feet, which was an improper height having regard to the width of the street, they drew the attention of the Commissioner to the matter. The Commissioner subsequently ordered Dr. Dadina to remove the unauthorised work, but nothing was done for two months. Subsequently a summons was taken out against Dr. Dadina, and the case came on for hearing six times and had been adjourned till the 14th June next. It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report.

APOLLO BUNDER TRAGEDY.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Suicide.

Yesterday, at St. George's Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching, the death of Mr. Thomas Hornett (36), an accountant G. I. P. Ry. lately residing on the third floor of Thoburn House, Apollo Bundar, who met with his death under circumstances, exclusively reported in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

Mr. L. H. Blomenstok, a merchant, residing in the same building as the deceased, deposed that he lived on the second floor and the deceased on the third. For about ten days the deceased had been suffering from fever and was under the treatment of Drs. Cooper and Marrett. On Monday night he had seen the deceased in his room. He was then asleep. On Tuesday evening witness returned from office at 6 o'clock, and about 6-15, the servants came running to him, and said that "the Sahib had fallen down." Witness at once ran up to the deceased's room. He was informed that he had fallen out of the window. Witness looked out of the window and saw the deceased lying in the compound directly under the window. He sent for brandy and ice and had him removed to the hospital in a taxicab. At that time he was unconscious and bleeding from the nose and ears. There was a dressing-table in the room. The window was four feet high. Witness believed that the deceased threw himself out of the window during the delirium of fever. He had had a temperature of 102 degrees about ten minutes before the occurrence.

The deceased had refused to go to hospital or to have a nurse. He died within ten minutes of his arrival at the hospital.

The evidence of the servants of the deceased was recorded, which corroborated the above deposition.

Dr. Pettigrew, Assistant Surgeon St. George's Hospital, who had examined the body, said that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury recorded the following verdict : That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by throwing himself from a window on the third floor of a house, while in the delirium of fever, while temporarily insane.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

Statement of Operations Undertaken.

The Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund has sent the following statement to us for publication :—

Total contributions Rs. 2,41,251-8-10 ; total grants voted Rs. 2,24,705-0-0.

Total quantity of hay despatched to the affected areas exceeds 1,25,00,000 pounds. The Managing Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the very satisfactory arrangements made by the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the despatch of hay during the month of April. They also desire to record their appreciation of the very zealous manner in which Mr. S. G. Gogte of the Servants of India Society has been working at Bamania and Amadgadh for the despatch of hay specials to the Kaira District.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of, among other cases, the following matters :—

SAKHARAM BHIKOO.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Captain, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application and said the insolvent was guilty of various offences and his insolvency had already been investigated.

Mr. Kapadia said the object of the creditor in question was to send the insolvent to jail. The hearing of the petition was fixed for 5th June and the insolvent should be protected till then.

His Lordship granted a protection order until June 5.

DHARAMSEY KURSONDASS.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

ABDULALI SAMSUDIN

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the fixing of the hearing of the petition for the next Court day.

His Lordship reserved orders, as he wished to go through the papers of this insolvency as well as the insolvency of the son.

ABDUL REHMAN JAFFER.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

HAJI ABDULLA SUMAR.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

RAMJI NAGOJI.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL JITEKAR.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the discharge absolute of the insolvent.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan opposed the application.

Mr. Kapadia raised a preliminary objection. He said Mr. Talyarkhan had no "locus standi" as his client had not filed his opposition in time.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that his client came to know of the concealment of the insolvent's property.

His Lordship took the grounds of opposition on record and adjourned the hearing of the petition till the first Court day after the vacation.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Pirojshaw Barjorji Mistry; Sheik Usman Sheik Yakub; Jan Mahomed Nur Mahomed Momin; Ismail Habibulla Momin; Alfred Vernem and Bhika Khushal Bhavsar.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED STAMP FRAUDS.

Serious Charge against Police Court Clerk.

PEOPLE who found themselves in the police court at Mazagon on Tuesday morning were startled by the sudden appearance of a number of police officers who proceeded to the office and arrested one of the clerks, a Goan named Dominique D'Souza.

It appears that some time ago certain information was furnished to the Criminal Investigation Department and the visit to Mazagon was the result. Mr. O. H. Barker, the Deputy Commissioner, was in charge of the party, and he was accompanied by Superintendent Sullivan and other officers. After D'Souza had been arrested, a drawer in his table was searched and, it is alleged, nineteen eight-anna court fee stamps that had already been used were found in it. It is further alleged that the stamps had been used on petitions in 1911.

Prior to the raid on the office the Deputy Commissioner had arranged for the purchase of certain stamps in order that he might verify the information he had received and it is stated that used stamps were supplied in return for payment.

In addition to the nineteen stamps alleged to have been found with the accused four petitions that had been submitted to the second Presidency Magistrate were also discovered and it transpired that the stamps on these had also previously been used.

After the search had taken place in the Mazagon office Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Taki proceeded to the house of the accused at Thana. This was searched, but we understand nothing was found on the premises of an incriminatory character.

The matter is still under police enquiry and the records of the court are being closely scrutinized.

D'Souza was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, but on the application of the police a remand was granted.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged Mahan Chhagan, a Hindu, with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty and with theft.

It appeared that the accused was going along Argyle road early on Tuesday morning with a bundle in his possession. A police constable, who was on duty there, stopped the accused and asked him to open the bundle. The accused did so, but while the policeman was examining its contents, the accused struck him a violent blow on the forehead with a jemmy, which he had concealed under his sleeves. The policeman immediately caught him, but the accused struck him on the hand and chest, got free and ran away. He was, however, seized and taken in custody.

It was then ascertained that the accused had broken into the house of one Luxmon Valji and had stolen ornaments and clothing.

His Worship convicted the accused of both the charges, and sentenced, him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Peter Macdonald Fraser was charged by Deputy Inspector Fuller with the theft of twenty ten-rupee currency notes, the property of Mrs. T. J. Corke.

It appeared that on the morning of the 29th April last, the complainant placed the notes and two post office receipts in her cupboard, near a room occupied by the accused, who was a boarder with her. She looked for the notes on Tuesday morning but could not find them: the cupboard has been burst open. She reported the matter to the police who searched the accused's room, and found the post-office receipts and Rs. 150 in his coat-pocket. On making further inquiries, they ascertained that the accused had been to the Railway Hotel on the night of the 29th and had four drinks, for each of which he tendered a ten rupee note. He also tendered five notes in exchange for a note for Rs. 50, saying he wished to send the same to Calcutta. It also transpired that the accused had been unemployed since the 10th ultimo.

On the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DEFAMATORY LETTER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ardeshir Edulji Kasharis, head time-keeper, G. I. P. Ry. Goods Department, at Wari Bunder, charged Jamshedji Manekji Reporter, formerly a tally-clerk in the Railway Company at Colaba, with defamation.

The complaint was that on the 1st of November the accused applied for employment in the company's service. He was told to call again a fortnight later. The accused called again and on two subsequent occasions. On

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Marrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The clan Line steamer clan Grant, 2504 tons, Captain J. G. cowie, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Hasara, 504 tons, Captain C. King, will sail to-day for Basreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain R. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Brozilians 2438 tons. captain J. Snowden, Sailed yesterday for Calcutta in balast.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3535 tons, captain A. Weihmann, sailed yesterday for Newyork via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Schonfels, 3542 tons captain T. Denker, arrived in harbour yesterday from new castle with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2322 tons, captain H. W. Faley, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Espeig'e ...Comdr C. Maxwell Lefroy .....Sloop
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Investigator ...Comdr Hickman .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—May 1.

Abydos	1939	Harrison	W & A G & Co
Berbera	2702	Le March	M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2323	Foley	
Catalone	241	Gloves	W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	3594	Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Elgin	2442	Potts	W & A G & Co
Flexclarence	2589	Nenton	
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3...K N & Co
Kawie	2336	Coates	Arab S Co
Lawoe	1817	Born	Arab S N Co
Madura			M M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	I G f Steamer
Putiala	1929	Whytehead	P Gulf...M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2535	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morlin	Arab S N Co
Schonfels	3542	Docker	W & A G & Co
Tyneside	1737	Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Umta	3491	Phillips	M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Wotan	2403	Lorenzen	L'pool...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
B Toronto	3394	Pickering	Hull	3-5	J. Finlay & Co
C&B Culna	3495	Farquharson	A'werp	7-5	M M & Co
D&E Barrister	3080	Smith	Hamburg		K N & Co
F Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
G Nadevi	1168	Hughes	Aden	3-5	Bo & P S N Co
H Landaura	2157	Cunningham	Genoa	4-5	J L & Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Robertson	Middlesbro		W & A Graham & Co
M Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co
N Geddington Court	2495	Gleghorn	Genoa		W & A G & Co
O Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	3-5	Bo & P S N Co
P Uhenfels	3563	Erbo	Karachi	10-5	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland	Dunkirk		
2 Castalia	4031	Metchell			W & A G & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion	3011	Moslo	Havre		J M & Co
5 Clan Grant	2504	Cowie			J Finlay & Co
6 Himalaia	3151	Shack	Ant'p	10-5	J M & Co
8 Beok bergen	2447	Hand	Ant'p	4-5	T M
10 & 11 Delha	4780	Mark	Shanghai	8-5	T & C & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	4-5	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	3-5	M. M. & co.,
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Kamoshita	N Y Kaisha,		
16 Bahmani	1872	Green	Mauritius	11-5	Bo & P S N Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeer's	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Kasara	501	King	Basrah	2-5

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Baron Fairlie	Foley	Calcutta, Apr 29
May 1	Schonfels	Denker	N Castle, Apr 3
1	Dumra	Morrison	Karachi, Apr 29

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Wildenfels	Weihmann	New York
	Brazilana	Snowden	Calcutta
	Baroda	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Semiramis	Bilaffer	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King for Basreh.
„ Clan grant, Cowie, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, for China.
„ Putiala, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. O. Coy's s. s. Afganistan left Portsaid on the morning of the 30th instant.

The German East Africa Line s. s. Somali arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Persia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 30th ultimo and is due here on the 2nd instant afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd May.

303. Enrolments—The under named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 7302 Vol. C. N. Rich, "G" Coy.
No 7303 Vol. I J D'Souza, "C" Coy.
No 7304 Cadet C. J. Bland
No 7305 Cadet A. A. H. Wolfe } "I" Coy.
No 7306 Cadet L. Joplin

304. Transfers—The following transfers are made:—

No 7195 Cadet F. Lewis, from "M" to "I" Coy.
No 6536 Cadet Corpl. H. Philbert, from "H" to "C" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.
No 6638 Cadet S Dakid from "I" to "C" Coy.

305. Re-Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Coy:—

No 2282 Vol. E. L. Chitte.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

In certain of the Southern States the most commonplace technicalities of the law are still liable to be misunderstood without the help of an interpreter. A lawyer from Georgia has been telling of a case in which one of the witnesses was the plaintiff's son, a small boy. When the lad entered the box he was wearing boots several sizes too large, long trousers so rolled up that their baggy knees were at his ankles, and a swallow-tail coat that would have swept the floor if it had not been held up. The court was immediately dissolved in laughter, but the judge managed to restrain himself sufficiently to ask the boy why he was dressed like that. The lad, with evident surprise, produced from an inner pocket his summons, and pointed, in all seriousness, to the words, "To appear in his father's suit."

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(1).—TO-MORROW:—
The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
(2).—MAY 10th.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 2nd May, 1912.

COLONIAL GOVERNOR AND INDIA.

We should scarcely expect Sir Charles Bruce, former Governor of Mauritius, and of the Windward Islands, to pose as an authority on the Empire, but men with great souls are sometimes found in little places and Sir Charles appears to be one of them. He has written a book on the "True Temper of Empire," following his former effort, "The Broad Stone of Empire" and looking at India, for example, across the wide stretches of ocean, he declares, in his foreword, that the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, marks a stage of advance in the policy of strengthening the sovereign authority by the devolution of power to the constituent areas in all matters of local concern and is "a recognition that the supreme function of Imperial statesmanship is to convert the spirit of nationality, with its pride of national traditions, from a separating to a connecting force." So the object of his book is to vindicate the principle underlying the King-Emperor's proclamation at the Delhi Durbar. We are glad to find, however, that Sir Charles is not prepared to go further than that and would not apply the principle to what some consider its logical conclusion. He makes deductions of his own and asserts that as, including military officers in civil employ and others, about twelve hundred Englishmen, are employed in the civic government of this vast Empire—on the average about four members of the ruling race to every million of the people—it is obvious that such a position can only be maintained by the consent and confidence of the people. Believing it is well to understand how this consent and confidence are maintained, Sir Charles Bruce traces the history of the advent of the British and accentuates the patent fact that even if all India were combined in such a way as to justify a system of self-government after the type of the United Kingdom, it would take generations to organise a maritime power to replace that which we supply. So that in our military and naval protection we may reasonably find a source of confidence and a material support of our position. Hence, paradoxical as it may appear, the permanence of our power is largely, if not mainly, conditioned by the fact that it is not exercised by, or on behalf of, a permanent British population.

Indians in the Transvaal give Sir Charles Bruce a subject for considerable thought. Their story he regards as one of a conflict between the Imperial Government as trustees for the Empire of India and the Local Government. "Either our claim to hold India in trust is an impudent act of self-assertion, or it is," he says, "to adopt a phrase of Mr. Gladstone's, the highest trust and function that Providence has ever assigned to any family of the human race." And, says he, "in accordance with the trust, solemnly undertaken, the policy of the Imperial Government has ever since been controlled by the principle that accidents of birth or convictions of conscience which do not debar an Indian from equal rights in India, should not debar him from equal rights in the constituent parts of the Empire. It is getting, however, to be more and more evident that the adjustment of this Imperial policy to the conflicting interests and exigencies of the constituent parts is the problem of the century." Such is undoubtedly the case, and judging from this morning's telegram, our neighbours are not slow to remind us of it. But this makes the problem no more easy of solution. The case of the British Indians in the Transvaal does not depend only on the acceptance of general proposition, but is supported by vested rights and specific promises and pledges.

The result of the Union of Africa Act was to extend the area of grievance over the whole of South Africa and to focus in South Africa the difficulties and dangers of the conflict of colour in the self-governing Colonies or Dominions. But Sir Charles Bruce remains hopeful and, with remarkable optimism, observes that the true temper of Empire knows no despondency or despair. "It anticipates that the Durbar will correct the failure of the Imperial Conference and enforce recognition of the political and economic interdependence of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and India ; and, in particular, strengthen the influence of the Crown in the settlement of problems involving the status of British Indians in the Dominions." It is a good thing to keep cheerful and hopeful, but we are not so sanguine as Sir Charles Bruce. The Government of India and the many friends of British Indians in South Africa have done all that can be done to bring the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments to a sense of fair play, but without success. Yet, as the Government of India pointed out, the gravity of friction between the Indians and the Dominions lies in this, that on the Colonial question, and on that alone, are united the seditious agitators and the absolutely loyal representatives of moderate Indian opinion. The Government of India, while appreciating the Colonial point of view, cannot and do not wish to dissociate themselves from the general feeling of disappointment at the unwillingness of the Dominions to recognise that Indians are entitled to consideration. That protest, however, is not enlivened by the reflection of a single ray of hope, yet Sir Charles Bruce remains hopeful, and we trust the feeling will become infectious, but we cannot see any reason for his great faith.

The Commercial Intelligence Bureau. We imagine that the Bombay Chamber, whose opinion has just been invited by the Commerce and Industry Department, will express themselves as strongly in favour of the proposed duplication of the office of the Director of Commercial Intelligence in this city. So far as this Presidency is concerned we have at present no ready or speedy access to commercial information not easily available in libraries or among merchants and business people, and an official bureau of commercial intelligence here would, we feel sure, be greatly appreciated. The principal function of the new Director would, of course, be to answer inquiries on commercial subjects, and to do this fairly satisfactorily he would have, as the Government themselves recognise, to devote himself constantly to watching the markets in cotton, wheat and oil-seeds. To do both these things successfully, the new Director must be a man of commercial experience himself, as was Mr. Noel-Paton before he became an official of the Government of India. Great care should, therefore, be exercised in selecting the right man. Having got our man, it is incumbent on us to see that the mistakes of the Calcutta office are not repeated in Bombay. From what we have from time to time heard of the working of the Commercial Intelligence Department we fear that it has not fulfilled the high hopes held out to the commercial community by Lord Curzon when he established the Department. The system of recording information was at first entrusted to ignorant and ill-paid clerks till it had to be completely reorganised about two years ago. Again, the *Indian Trade Journal*, issued by the Department, has somehow failed to obtain commercial recognition, and there is seldom any item of information in it that is calculated to be of any practical use to a business man, who has usually no time to wade through the summaries of blue-books or reports with which, along with cuttings from the Home papers, with which the columns of the "Journal" are invariably filled. Another serious defect noticeable in the office of the Director-General at Calcutta is that it has made no provision for replying to personal enquiries which, we understand, are not attended to. Finally, the Department is run like a branch of the Secretariat and red-tapeism has fastened on it like a limpet, with the result that the business man in Calcutta is naturally repelled from seeking its assistance. We are glad to note that the Government have at last recognised the wisdom of separating the compilation of statistics from the office of the Director of Commercial Intelligence. This statistical work is wholly mechanical, and requires only periodical correction and revision. At present this work is under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Statistics, Mr. E. Sequeira, an officer of the Bombay Customs, who was deputed to Calcutta some years ago. So far as the commercial community are concerned, there are only half-a-dozen publications of the Statistical Department that are of any practical interest ; the rest might just as well, we think, be given up altogether, thus effecting a considerable saving in the Government's printing bill.

The Nicholson Inquiry. The Committee, of which Field Marshal Nicholson is Chairman is to send in a report to the Government of India ; its report is not to be published and not to be discussed. Presumably, therefore, it is to be acted upon. It seems to us that we might very well have been spared the expense of this inquiry, for any soldier who has served in this dountry and any one who has studied it can answer the reference off-hand. The number and constitution of the armed force to be maintained in India, efficiently to meet internal and external obligations, cannot be reduced by a man. No reduction compatible with the efficient maintenance of the force can possibly be effected. Indeed, if efficiency is to be maintained, expenditure will be required to be increased, for it cannot be denied that the British officer in the Indian Army and the British officer serving in India is in need of a fair wage for a fair day's work—which at present he does not receive and there are countless little matters besides several of more importance requiring attention which, it is to be hoped, will not be lost sight of by the Committee of Inquiry.

Indian Barley. One of the most interesting of recent Indian telegrams is that relating to the prospects of Indian barley for brewery purposes in England. Many years have elapsed since brewing was first undertaken in India, but country-made beer has never been really popular except among those to whom price is a consideration. As is well-known the bulk of cask beer imported into this country is sold in military canteens, and there is no better judge of the beverage than our worthy friend, Thomas Atkins. As to his preference there cannot be much doubt, and we believe few regiments, if invited by their commanding officers, would plump for Indian beer, that is without accompanying compensations. The trouble which confronts the brewer in this country, however, is not the barley or the climate. The former has been justified and the latter is generally favourable if manufacture is carried out under sensible and reasonable conditions. The real problem lies in the fact that the water is for some reason unsuitable, and until this is solved a perfect beer will not be possible in India. It must be remembered, however, that more than one brewery secures sufficient business to pay satisfactory dividends, and the hope should not be abandoned that research may yet remove the water difficulty

The Parsi Girls' Orphanage. We understand that the orphanage for Parsi girls, which will owe its existence to the munificence of Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, will be opened before long. The young lady has made a gift of all her jewellery, valued at twelve lakhs, to the institution. About half of it has been sold, and until the whole of it is disposed of and the full amount realized, she has volunteered to pay an additional contribution of Rs. 4,000 per month. As she has been paying this sum for the past year or two, the supplementary donation will make a substantial addition to her original gift. A bungalow with extensive grounds has been purchased for the orphanage on Parli hill, and arrangements will be made for the extension of the property, so as to meet all the requirements of the institution. There will be immediate provision for seventy-five girls, and after additional accommodation is provided, it will maintain about four times the number. A strong committee has been appointed for the management of the orphanage, and they expect to make it a model institution. The girls will be taught nursing and domestic economy and various homely arts suited to their walk of life. In one respect, the orphanage will be an industrial home, where the pupils will be equipped with crafts and callings enabling them to earn a respectable living, when they are sent out into the world,

Germany and Indian Labour. Germany has discussed the desirability of importing Indian coolies into Damaraland—a speaking tribute to the value of coolie labour. But the Government of India has not been approached on the subject and so the matter was shelved in Parliament on Tuesday night. But it must be remembered that German colonists are not reputed to be good task masters; moreover, they are no more generous in the privileges and opportunities they afford the Asiatic than are the British Colonists in South Africa. As will be seen from a telegram in another page German intolerance in their East African possessions is as great as among the British though they admit that thousands of Indians have been there for years and have considerable vested interests. But their presence is not desired.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative to serve on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. Tod, resulted in the election of Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

We regret to learn of the death of Colonel J. Anderson, A.V.D. (Retired), which took place yesterday. The deceased gentlemen was well known and respected in Bombay. His funeral takes place this morning at Sewree,

Four signal companies formed in India are to be located in the empty British infantry barracks at Ahmednagar.

Brigadier-General Grimston will proceed home this week on three months' leave and Col. Molyneux will act in his place.

H. H. the Amir has sent the ladies of his household to Kabul from Jellalabad. He himself will probably motor back to the Afghan capital shortly.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that Malik Babrak, the Khan of Khost, who was in receipt of allowances from the Kabul Durbar, has been killed by Jogi rebels.

The Tide-tables for Indian Ports for the year 1913 has just been issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council and, as usual, is replete with all information dealing with its subject.

The second International Congress of Entomologists is to be held at Oxford in August next. It is probable that India will be represented at it by one of the officers of the Indian Agricultural Service on leave at home.

That modern Cleopatra, the Empress Tai-tu, of Abyssinia, who is reported to be seriously ill, has had a long and varied experience of matrimonial affairs. The present Emperor, who is also on a sick bed, is her fifth husband. No. 1 was a General under the famous King Theodore, who "put him in chains," as his demise was euphemistically termed. No. 2 found relief from this masterful lady in the Divorce Court at Addis Abeba ; and No. 3 was thrown into prison by the Emperor's predecessor ; No. 4 disappeared when, "all obstacles having been removed"—a rather significant expression—the present Emperor fell in love with this fascinating Queen and made her his wife.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Indian Music. Mr. A. H. Fox-Strangways, a musical enthusiast, who appears to have made a serious effort to understand Indian music, and has understood it sufficiently to appreciate it, gave a lecture lately on "the Music of Hindustan" before the Indian Society in London. He said "the attitude of the average Anglo-Indian towards Indian music varies between complete indifference and cordial dislike." Anglo-Indians have very few opportunities to hear Indian music at its best ; indeed, they have too poor an opinion of it to seek such opportunities ; and even if they happened to hear our music at its best, naturally its alien character can make no impression upon them. Music is an expression of the life, and genius of a nation, and the people of the East, differing so widely from the people of the West, their music can afford no common basis for arriving at a mutual understanding. We cannot enter into the spirit of Western music. We do not, however, entertain towards it a feeling of "cordial dislike," and its bands we not only tolerate, but often enjoy. The public bands now provided for the multitude in Bombay attract and entertain them. Although they do not understand the music, they find it, nevertheless, lively, and at times exhilarating. Similar effect is not produced by eastern music in the Westerner. How is that ? Is the music so poor and worthless as not to be worthy of acceptance? If this were the case, then it would be futile and unreasonable to enlist interest in a thing which is not interesting in itself. But Indian music, based upon a science and a system, has many points of excellence. It is rich in melody, it is profound, it is vast. It will repay the study of the European who is curious to know something about it, and he will be in a better position to judge, if he has also some knowledge of Western music.

Harmonious Union. Dr. Mackichan, presiding, some time ago, at a prize distribution in connection with an Indian Academy of Music in Bombay, said "he could not understand why western minds should not respond to the music of the East. In the East, on the other hand, there was depreciation of the music of the West. There were men who had distinguished what was good in the science of music both of the East and the West. If, therefore, the eastern people came to understand western music, and the western people eastern music, he trusted it would contribute to the drawing together of these peoples on a larger scale than the united efforts of all that was going on in the other departments of human life." It is impossible to arrive at a harmonious understanding of this character, save in a few solitary instances where an enthusiast like Mr. Fox Strangways will apply himself to the study of Indian music. We cannot similarly expect Indians, as a body, to set about discovering the excellences of western music. It is, however, more likely that Indians, permeated by western influences, will be drawn, in course of time, to western music, than that Europeans will be drawn towards the music of the East. We can not forget that the process of rapprochement will be effected through the westernizing of Indians, not by the orientalizing of Europeans. The Parsis, as is well-known, display among Indian races the greatest readiness and facility for adapting themselves to western manners, and the piano is an ordinary article of furniture in many of their rich and middle-class homes. Their girls have an ambition to study European music, vocal and instrumental. I know that not a few among these dear innocents pride themselves on their ignorance of Indian music, and we may also find among their number some who actually look down upon it. At a Parsi wedding, the Portuguese band is in attendance, but a band of native instrumentalists is rarely thought of. The one is more expressive than the other, and while it can make an impression on the assemblage, the other, soft and low and languid, can only hold the attention of a few connoisseurs and admirers, who have circled round the musicians. We cannot complain, if our music fails to appeal to the average Englishman. In its classical form, as exhibited by our professional Ustads, it scarcely appeals to the average Indian.

Merits and Defects. Our music is absolutely scientific, and the stysem which has been evolved by our Aryan progenitors is most elaborate and complex. Its perfect mastery, in all its varieties and details, is a task of appalling magnitude, and real masters of the craft, even among the tribe of Ustads, are not many. It is divided and sub-divided into such fine shades of distinctions, it is so nice and subtle in its minute variations, that in its classical form it eludes the appreciation of the untutored audience. It is redolent of the soil ; it savours of the climate. It is a product of the metaphysical mind, hair-splitting in its ingenuity, rich in its almost elusive and imperceptible refinements. It reflects the gravity and pensiveness of our nature. Loud-toned liveliness, thumping impressiveness, are absent from our music, and it is a characteristic to which we are averse. In its softer forms, if the ear is not trained to its nice subtleties, it will sound somewhat like crooning and cooing. Our music originally was the product of the Hindu master-minds of the golden age. It was readily taken up by the Moslem invaders, and infusing into it their more ardent temperament, they relaxed its austerity. They developed a style of their own, and composed popular gazels and ballads in praise of wine and woman. There are as good exponents of the art among Mahomedans as there are among Hindus. But so long as the art is confined to the ignorant, it will not be possible to do perfect justice to it. Ask the average Ustad to "show his art" and he will select a song composed in a difficult air, and will run on and on with his ceaseless iterations, doing it to death. The piece is usually very short, consisting of half-a-dozen lines, at the most, but he takes that only as a text for his prolonged musical disquisition and he has an idea that the longer he lingers over it, the greater his command over his craft. He is pedantic in the display of his skill, and in his over-weening solicitude for form and technique, in his ambition to evoke admiration by vocal gymnastics, he sacrifices expression and melody, aye, the very soul of music. Sometimes he engages in a trial of skill, as a sort of a duel, with the instrumentalists forming the accompaniment. Now he challenges the drum beater, whose office it is to keep time to the music and now the violinist, each trying to baffle and circumvent the other by a display of superior skill and adroitness. It is a musical combat, conducted with good humour, and much relished by connoisseurs, who will freely interrupt the performers by their "Shabash" and "Wah Wah." Our popular music has a very strong hold on the heart of the masses. They are carried off their feet, so to speak, by simple, popular, songs. The music, which is presented in our theatres, is often of a hybrid, non-descript character Yet it succeeds, like the demagogue and charlatan, in catching the ear of the multitude, who will go into ecstasies over a meaningless jingle. I feel disgusted with the practice, introduced in recent years, of presenting English airs in the Indian garb, murdering them mercilessly in the process. The shortcomings which I have noted are rather incidental than essential. Deeply as I love my music, I wish it to be purged of its defects and corruptions, in order that justice may be rendered to its inherent excellences.

Unchanging East. Western music is constantly advancing and improving, and new music is composed by masters. But our music is stationary, with hardly any means of development. In this we are typically eastern. The system, it will be said, is constructed by the ancients ; it is a grand system, perfect in all its parts, and to talk of improving or modifying it would be rank heresy. The heritage must be cherished and preserved intact. It must be jealously guarded, and no man shall lay impious hands on it. It suffers, in the first instance, from the absence of a system of notation. Efforts have been directed towards it, but no system has yet been devised which will answer all the nice and exacting requirements of our music. Instruction in vocal and instrumental music is given practically through the medium of the ear. The art is handed down from mouth to mouth traditionally, with always the danger of something being lost or impaired in transition, and and this is particularly deplorable on account of the reluctance of Ustads to impart their knowledge freely and unreservedly. Again, it is not possible to introduce really new music. The airs are fixed under inexorable rules, and the songs composed under each air cannot go beyond merely ringing the changes on it. We have no scope for producing any original composition, as is done by the great masters of the West, out of our own head. Our musical instruments are limited in number and are exactly the same as they have ever been. They are very good in their way, but no ingenuity has ever been exercised to improve upon them, still less to invent new ones. They are regarded, as if they have reached the ultimate stage of perfection. If I remember right, H. E. the Governor, addressing an Indian Musical School last year, remarked upon this shortcoming of ours, holding it as one cause of our failure to develop and advance in our art. If this is one cause of our stationary condition, the absence of a perfect system of notation is another, and the Oriental habit of holding the past as sacred and unchangeable yet another. If we want to be progressive, we must see how European music is developed, and adopt such means as might serve to effect our purpose without impairing the national character of our music.

Europeans and Education. I am sorry I was betrayed into an inaccuracy with regard to H. E. the Governor's remarks on compulsory education for domiciled Europeans. I had not the speech by me at the time I was writing, and had to trust to my memory I do not offer this as an excuse, but as an explanation. I need not say, I think, that I am always anxious to be scrupulously fair and accurate. I see from the letter, addressed to the *Bombay Gazette* by desire of his Excellency that he had spoken of European children only and not, as I had stated, of Eurasian children as well, and that "the Europeans to whom he alluded are happily very rare." Such being the case, the necessity for the application of the principle of compulsion is scarcely established to my mind, in the case of this community.

DION.

KHANDALA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, April 30.

This pretty little hill station is now gradually filling up. Though last week it was a bit warm owing to the cloudy weather, yet the south-westerly winds which generally spring up in the mornings and evenings created a most delightful change to the visitors who have come here in quest of cold weather and are undoubtedly enjoying the beneficial change of dry, healthy, and invigorating air.

A number of familiar faces are seen again enjoying the lovely scenery ; and the groups of ayahs and dog-boys seen here and there testify to the fact that the station still holds its own among the best hill stations on this side of India. Hotel accommodation and private bungalows are at present in great demand, the Khandala Hotel having the largest number of visitors under its roof.

The week-enders who come here to seek a short respite from the heat at Bombay and elsewhere have often to contend with difficulties in finding room.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is so much talked about in these days is supposed by some to be a blessing in disguise as it draws to this place a lot of interested and pleasure seeking folks who are often noticed climbing up hills even during the worst part of the day. It is also apparent that the scheme has brought into Khandala and Lanowli, a fairly good number of motor-cars and Mr. Richards of Messrs. Tata and Co. and Mr. Ormsby of Messrs. Pauling and Co. are freely using their cars daily in order to negotiate the considerable distance which they often have to cover during a comparatively short time.

The Military Depot, under the command of Captain Molsworth, has a fairly large number of men and a number of them are observed on the hill tops in every direction. The Convalescent Home, a splendid institution of its kind, can boast of a fairly large number of occupants old, young, poor, and rich alike. It has really proved a great boon to those who require a thorough change and rest, but have no means to go to the hotels or hire private bungalows for use. It is positively asserted by some people in the know, that the Lanowli-Khandalla municipality is trying to provide a fairly big reservoir of their own to enable them to supply better water to the poor class of people who at present have to draw their daily requirements for the much denounced but not less useful tank in Khandalla. It is also said that the supply of water from the new reservoir will be available for use in a few years' time. That it may be so is the earnest wish of every one residing at Khandalla.

Advertisements and church notices before Easter showed that while Roman Catholics and most Anglicans call the week "Holy Week," some Anglicans call it "Passion Week," Roman Catholics have the term "Passion Week," but they apply it to the week before, the fifth in Lent, although it is obviously more appropriate to last week, according to the occasional Anglican usage. There are several interesting differences between Anglican and Roman Catholic nomenclature. Anglican liturgy counts Sundays "after Trinity," Catholics count them "after Pentecost," so that next June 9 will be to Catholics "second after Pentecost," to Anglicans "first after Trinity." Another difference is sometimes a cause of misunderstanding. Both Catholics and Anglicans have the same Ten Commandments, but they are divided differently. The Anglican second is reckoned as the second half of the Catholic first, with the result that the Anglican third is the Catholic second, and the Anglican seventh the Catholic sixth. This often puzzles newspaper readers. But then the Anglican tenth embraces the Catholic ninth und tenth, and so the total is the same. The same is true of the Psalms. Both churches reckon 150, and yet the "Miserere" is to Catholics Ps. 50, to Anglican Ps. 51. The fact is that the Catholic Ps. 9 in the Anglican Version (following the Hebrew) is divided into Pss, 9 and 10; but the difference is made good again in the Anglican Ps. 147, which combines the Catholic Pss, 146 and 147. Lastly, I and II Samuel and I and II Kings of the Authorised Version are the Catholic I., II., III., and IV. Kings respectively.

THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

STARTLING THREAT TO CITY MAGISTRATE.

To Blow up Rich Quarter to Avenge Bonnot.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, MAY 1.

The police are reticent as regards the doings of Garnier, one of the accomplices of Bonnot, but are believed to be gradually drawing a cordon round his present abode. Yesterday's announcement, however, according to which preparations were being made for a siege, appears to have been premature.

An anarchist named Raimbaud has informed a Paris Magistrate that one of the rich quarters of the city will be blown up in three days' time to avenge the death of Bonnot.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Government Attempt to Crush its Enemies.

TEHERAN, MAY 1.

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Chief of Police by the Cabinet to arrest the opponents of the Government, sixteen persons have already been arrested. They include Saliman Mirza, the democratic leader in the last Mejliss. This action interprets the desire of the Government to prepare for the election of a pliant Mejliss.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that serious disorders have occurred at Kerman and that the opponents of the Government are threatening the town.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

Close Returns in Primary Contest.

BOSTON, MAY 1.

The results of the primary presidential elections in Massachusetts are so close that an official count will probably be necessary.

Up to the present President Taft's supporters have secured 52,643 votes and those of Mr. Roosevelt 51,490.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The 2,000 Guineas Won by Sweeper II.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Betting on the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows :—

Even Money White Star.
9 to 2 against Sweeper II and Hall Cross.
7 to 1 against Jingling Geordie.
9 to 1 against Cylgad.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted as follows :—

Sweeper II	Maher 1
Jaeger	Walter Griggs 2
Hall Cross	Saxby 3

ALSO RAN :—Kempion (Winter), Jingling Geordie (H. Jones), Cylgad (O'Neill), Alleppo (Clark), Absurd (Stern), White Star (F. Wooton), Lom (Carslake.), Cylba (F. Templeman), Oiseau Bleu (Ringstead), John Amendall (Earl), Orchestrian (Higgs), Kosciusko (William Griggs).

Won by a length, half-a-length between second and third.

BETTING :—(Win) 6 to 1 against Sweeper II ; 100 to 1 against Jaeger ; 9 to 2 against Hall Cross.

(PLACE) Even money Sweeper II; 25 to 1 against Jaeger; 6 to 4 on Hall Cross.

THE RACE.—Jaeger settled down with a slight lead from White Star, who, however, was beaten a quarter of a mile from home. Sweeper II then went ahead and resisting strong challenge from Jaeger won as stated. White Star was fourth.

LAWN TENNIS.

Holders of Doubles Covered Championship Beaten.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the contest for the doubles covered court Lawn Tennis Championship at Queen's Club, Wilding and Doust, defeated Ritchie and Gobert, the holders by 6—1; 6—4; 10—12; 4—6; and 6—2.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 1.

The P. and O. "Morea" has shipped gold to the value of £200,400 for India.

UNOPPOSED BY ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Webb has been returned unopposed for the Forest of Dean, where a by-election was necessitated by his appointment to be Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

ENGLISH TEST CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Messrs. Fry, Foster and Shuter have been appointed to select the teams to play in the test matches. Mr. Fry has been elected captain.

PLAGUE is raging badly in many villages of the Gujrat district in the Punjab ; the affected houses are being evacuated.

The death of Mr. Gover, Inspector of Army Schools in Burma, is reported from Burma.

Babu Ram Dev Ghokhang, Honorary Secretary of the Marwari Association, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor a member of the Calcutta Improvement Trust during the absence of Sir R. N. Mukerjee.

HOME RULE STRUGGLE.

Debate on Second Reading of the Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Churchill, moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, said that Home Rule had never been a separatist movement. The present demand was moderate and reasonable. Never before had so little been asked, but never before had so many asked for that little. There was not even a demand for Colonial autonomy.

He denied that there were any naval or military risks involved. Assuming a complete divergence of views in the event of war, the Irish Parliament would not be able to aid to our military risks. But he denied the likelihood of such divergence, as the Bill would remove every ground for quarrel. Identity of interests would then be absolute, and anything that would ruin England would mean ruin to Ireland. The gain to the Empire would be of the greatest, and the risk to Britain would be of the smallest.

Mr. Churchill made a strong appeal to Ulster for co-operation. He admitted that Ulster was a serious obstacle to a thoroughly satisfactory settlement. Every citizen was entitled to resist oppression, provided that the circumstances were sufficient ; but here there was no oppression. It would be a great disaster to Ireland if the Protestants in the North held aloof from the national Parliament. Ulster had her duties as well as her rights.

The Protestants of the North had a plain duty to their co-religionists in the rest of Ireland and to the self-governing Dominions. Nobody could measure the blessings to Ulstermen of the opportunity of conferring with their countrymen, or the fame and honour they would reap if they led a united Ireland home.

"It is their duty," Mr. Churchill continued, "to bring the ship safely into port, but if they refuse they shall not obstruct the work of salvage".

Mr. Long said the Unionists were not prepared to desert their Ulster friends and advise them to accept the Bill, which would bring not peace but war. There was bitter war in every clause. As regards national defence the Government were not entitled, even for a final settlement, to incur the risks which were indubitably involved.

The financial provisions, Mr. Long declared, were unsound and dishonest. The greatest imposture of all was the pretence that the Bill would help towards Federalism. The Bill would make Federalism ten times more difficult. The Opposition were united and determined not to desert their friends in Ireland, and to defend the interests common to both.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Declaration in the Hungarian Parliament.

VIENNA, APRIL 30.

Count von Berchtold, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the Hungarian Delegation to-day, delivered a pacific speech emphasising the unchanged character of the Triple Alliance. It would be the Government's sincere endeavour to cultivate good relations with Britain now that the misunderstanding, which had arisen for a moment over the annexation of Bosnia had passed.

With reference to the Dardanelles, he pointed to Italy's assurances at the beginning of the war that she intended to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans, and he had every reason to believe that Italy would not depart from these assurances. In the, meantime, the Government had intimated to the Porte that they hoped that the Dardanelles would be re-opened as soon as imminent danger was over.

THE AMERICAN TRUSTS.

Another Prosecution Begun by the Government.

ST. PAULS (MINN,) MAY 1.

The Government has begun a suit in the Federal District Court against the International Harvester Company, and seeks its dissolution on the ground that it is monopolising the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery.

The prosecution is interesting as it has been made an issue between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

CHINESE FINANCE.

"Six-Powers" Representatives Accept Explanation.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter learns that the Ministers of the "Six-Powers" at Peking are satisfied with the Chinese explanations regarding the Anglo-Belgian loan, and have authorised the respective financial groups to resume negotiations for the sixty-million sterling loan. Meetings to arrange details are expected to begin on the 15th inst. probably in London.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

BERLIN, APRIL 30.

During the debate on the Defence Bills, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave an account of the international situation and alluded to the negotiations with Great Britain, which were continuing. The debate was, however, mainly confidential.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

LONDON, APRIL 30.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that Anglo-German relations were on a footing enabling the frank and friendly discussion of matters of mutual interest.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool shipping strike has been settled, the men resuming work on the old terms pending negotiations.

THE "TEXAS" DISASTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 30.

Estimates of the loss of life on the steamer "Texas" vary. It appears that many were injured by the explosion.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

306 Bodies Recovered by the "Mackay-Bennett."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HALIFAX, APRIL 30.

The steamer "Mackay-Bennett" has arrived. Church bells were tolling and flags flying at half-mast as a sign of mourning. One hundred and twenty bodies, for which there were no coffins, were piled on the deck forward, and seventy, including that of Colonel Astor, were enclosed in rude boxes aft ; 116 others were buried at sea owing to lack of accommodation and the decomposition of the bodies. It took four hours to transfer the recovered bodies to the morgue.

Mr. Ismay has been summoned to give evidence this afternoon, together with the surviving officers.

The First Damage Suit.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30.

Mrs. Louise Robbins is suing the White Star Company in the Admiralty Court for the loss of her husband in the "Titanic" wreck.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Robbins, who lost his life on the "Titanic," and whose wife is now suing the White Star Company for the loss of her husband, was valet to Colonel Astor.

The Washington Enquiry.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

The Committee of Enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster has adjourned until Friday.

Mr. Ismay was recalled yesterday, and questioned closely regarding the affairs of the International Mercantile Marine Company. He declared that there was nothing in the mail contracts demanding high speed. He paid a tribute to Captain Smith.

Mr. Ismay said he did not interfere in any way with the management of the "Titanic" during the voyage, though he remembered telling a passenger that it was intended to try the speed of the "Titanic" on the 15th of April.

Mr. Ismay, in the course of further evidence, indignantly repudiated the suggestion of anyone connected with the White Star Company attempting to increase the insurance on the 15th of April. He sent a wireless message to Mr. Franklin on the morning of the 15th, informing him of the disaster, which Mr. Franklin did not receive until the 17th April.

Mr. Ismay said he thought that the construction of liners must be changed and passengers reduced in order to increase the life-boats.

The Late Mr. Stead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea will preside over a public meeting to be held here on Monday, to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Stead.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

An Important Declaration in the Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu announced that Germany had not yet made any proposals regarding the importation of Indian labourers into Damaraland. Unless such a request were received it would be premature to discuss details ; but, speaking generally, Lord Crewe was not disposed to encourage any new scheme of indentured emigration from India to places outside the British Empire.

Indentured emigration to Damaraland was unlawful, and could not become lawful unless the Governor-General of India in Council was satisfied that the country made such laws and provisions as were thought sufficient for the protection of emigrants. In any event, no steps could be taken without an Anglo-German Convention making full provision for the emigrants' welfare.

Sinister German Statement.

In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Colonial Estimates, General Liebert (Imperial Party) said that the influence of Indian merchants in East Africa was a serious matter. The English Government, which itself took measures against Indian immigration, could not complain if Germany did likewise.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

Dr. Solf, Minister for the Colonies, replying to General Liebert, on the subject of Indian merchants in East Africa, said it was impossible to expel the Indians at once from East Africa, where they had gained a footing in thousands many years ago. He admitted, however, that their presence in the Colony was not desired.

THE LENA TRAGEDY.

Sympathetic Strikes Spread to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The strikes which have broken out in Russia, as a sign of sympathy with the troubles at Lena, are spreading to St. Petersburg, where thirty thousand workers are idle. The police are searching workmen's houses, and many arrests have been made.

BRITISH AVIATION.

Notable Statement made by the War Office.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Colonel Seely, presiding over a conference of aviators, appealed to them to help the Government's scheme. The Government, he said, intended to have a far larger proportion of air craft than any Continental nation. They hoped, eventually, to co-operate with the Colonies.

THE query is often raised whether the Pope is of Sovereign rank since the loss of the Temporal Power in 1870, and the answer in his behalf is that he has never assented to this measure. Replying to a piteous letter from Pio Nono in 1849, Queen Victoria, by direction of the Foreign Office, addressed his Holiness as "Most Eminent Sir," and finished with her mere signature. Bismark, after the Pope had acted as arbiter in the dispute between Germany and Spain about the Caroline Islands, addressed him as "Sire," which implied Sovereign rank. But then the Iron Chancellor was badly in want of a majority in the Reichstag which the Clericals alone could give him, and, as he once said, "I accept allies wherever I can find them."

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Montagu Declares its Scope.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Captain Murray, said he hoped that the Nicholson Committee would finish its labours in the late autumn. The terms of reference are, firstly, to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force, which may arise out of the external or internal situation in India under conditions which now exist, or may probably arise during the next few years.

Secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force, which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations.

Thirdly, to consider and report whether any, and if so what, measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

Mr. Montagu added : "The report is to be made to the Government of India. It is not proposed to publish it. I think it will be clear from the terms of the reference that the subjects to be discussed are of such a nature, that it would not be in the public interest to discuss the report in this House or to publish it."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

Commenting on the Nicholson Committee the *Pioneer* says : "The time is ripe for that comprehensive survey which is mentioned in the terms of the reference and the sanction for its being undertaken has been generally approved. Attempts have been made in sections of the Home press to raise side issues and to thus force a conflict of opinion on military policy. These efforts were foredoomed to failure, owing to the distorted view taken of the duties devoloving upon the Committee. The mission of Sir William Nicholson and his colleagues is certainly not of that destructive character which ill-informed critics would have us believe."

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Another Application to the Madras Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 1.

In the High Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. B. Branson, Official Assignee, applied to-day for directions as to whether he should take action to bring before the notice of the English Court the delay in the realisation of shares held by the late Mr. P. Macfadyen in the Central Provinces Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd. The late Mr. Macfadyen's interest in the Syndicate was represented by 90,000 one-pound shares. In addition to a very good dividend declared by the Syndicate a large sum of money had been carried to the reserve fund of the company. The Official Assignee stated that he had received by the last mail intimation from the English Trustee that the Advisory Committee considered the present was a bad time for the sale of shares and that the prospects of the company were favourable and that sale in small lots of shares might prejudice the sale of the holding as a whole.

His Lordship observed he did not wish to force the hands of the English Trustee and Advisory Committee, but thought that in the interests of the creditors of the late firm of Arbuthnot and Co., it was desirable that the shares should be sold. His Lordship, however, in the end adjourned the application till the 1st of August, suggesting that the report of the Official Assignee might be sent to the Official Trustee with the observations that had been made in Court.

FIGHTING IN KHOST.

Mangals' Intention to Attack Matun Fort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1,

News from the Khost Border shows that the Mangals rebels are arranging for an attack on Matun Fort where the Afghan Governor and his sepoys are besieged. The Afghan preparations at Jellalabad, Ghazni and Kandahar for relieving Matun continue, but it is yet to be seen whether they will be in time.

THE OPIUM SALES.

Considerable Advance on Last Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

At to-day's opium sale 1,770 chests were offered, the total proceeds being Rs. 60,59,175 against Rs. 56,64,135 for the same number of chests at the last sale. Exactly the same number of chests of Behar and Benares opium were offered as at the last sale, but the average prices to-day were Rs. 4,096 and Rs. 2,855 against Rs. 3,791 and Rs. 2,701 at the April sale.

THE BULLOCK-WORKMANS.

Another Scientific Tour to be Undertaken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Information has been received that Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, the well-known explorers, are about to visit the Siachen glacier, which is a feeder of the Indus. The party will include a European surveyor and the Indian authorities are also lending the services of an Indian surveyor of the Survey Department.

LIGHTS ON THE SIND COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The Bombay Government's recommendations regarding lights on the Sind Coast have been received and considered by the Government of India. It is understood that they recommend the establishment of a lightship at the Khai mouth of the Indus, that is about 16 miles to the south-east of the Manora light ; and also the establishment of a lighthouse at Cape Mouze to the north-west of Karachi for the benefit of vessels arriving from Aden. The cost of the new light arrangement will probably be met by the levy of light dues on vessels entering the Karachi harbour.

ALLEGED TORTURE.

European Officer Committed for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed to-day, Sub-Inspector Heelis, Head Constables A. L. Chakravarty, and Abdul Suttar and Writer-Constable N. C. Dass, all of the Hastings Police Station, to the High Court to stand their trial at the next criminal sessions—which are fixed for the 6th instant—on two separate charges under Section 330 Indian Penal Code for having tortured Nagaseswar Ojah and Jinkoo Ojah, who were accused of house-breaking and theft with the object of obtaining a confession. The accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

THE VICEROY'S PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The Viceregal party reached Simla to-day at a quarter past one. They halted at Barogh on the way up where breakfast was provided by Messrs. Kelner and Co. The usual salute was fired. The journey was made by train to the Summer Hill station of the Kalka-Simla Railway.

SHIKAR AT DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

During the recent holiday at Dehra Dun the Viceroy's party bagged three tigers, one panther and twenty-one stags, the panther and a number of the stags falling to His Excellency's rifle.

POULTRY BREEDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Information has been received of the formation of an International Association of inspectors and investigators in poultry and husbandry in London during the year. A provisional committee is to meet there in July next and this country will be represented on it by Mr. A. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Agricultural Service, who has the direction of poultry farming operations at the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, and who will be at Home on leave this summer.

INDO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

In connection with the Indo-Persian Railway project Mr. John, Chief Engineer, has greatly advanced the survey work during the winter months and progress is eminently satisfactory. The party will go into recess at Quetta and will reopen survey operations in the early autumn.

DEATH OF A CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. Woodman, District Magistrate of Barisal who was attacked with virulent cholera last night, expired this morning at 2-30. The deceased was a very popular official and all schools and courts were closed as a mark of respect.

DEATH OF COL. ANDERSON.

The death occurred at Byculla yesterday of Colonel John Anderson, a retired member of the Indian Veterinary Department. The deceased was well-known throughout India. He had been in the country for nearly forty years, and was deservedly popular with all classes.

He had seen active service in several campaigns, in Egypt and on the Frontier, and was regarded as a distinguished officer of his department. In former days he was particularly well-known in sporting circles, at one time having a large training establishment.

He leaves a widow, in Europe, and several sons and daughters, one son being Captain M. H. Anderson of the 33rd Bengal (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry stationed at Secunderabad.

The funeral will take place at Sewree this morning.

THE PILGRIM TRADE.

Hundreds of Hajjis Stranded at Jeddah.

IN the middle of March, the British Consul at Jeddah wired to the Government of Bombay that many pilgrims were assembled at that port, that the cable was broken and asking for a steamer. The matter came to the notice of Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, and he at once caused a steamer to be sent to Jeddah to repatriate the stranded Indian pilgrims, and all who are unable to pay their fares several hundreds, will be brought to Bombay free of cost.

The Government of Bombay have caused their acknowledgements to be conveyed to Mr. Shirazi for his generosity.

MASONS AND JACK JOHNSON.

Initiation Ruled to be of No Effect.

The special committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire Freemasons appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the initiation of Jack Johnson, the boxer, as a member of the F. and K. Lodge at Dundee has now made its report, wrote the "Manchester Guardian" recently. It finds that the meeting at which the intiation took place was an illegal meeting, as it is had been irregularly called and constituted. Accordingly all acts performed at that meeting are declared null and void, and the initiation of Jack Johnson as of no effect. The F. and K. Lodge has therefore been directed to return the fees paid by Johnson, and has been commanded to show cause why it should not be suspended, and the master and three of its past masters dealt with similarly.

The committee's report, it is understood, has been approved by the Grand Committee sitting in Edinburgh. The finding has caused some sensation amongst Scottish Freemasons, and a meeting of the F. and K. Lodge has been called to consider the report. The position of the members of the lodge is serious from the masonic point of view, and an effort will probably be made to have the recommendations modified. Meanwhile the greatest reticence is observed by the Grand Lodge, and an inquiry is being held into the alleged leakage of information specifically declared private and confidential.

It was reported at the time that Johnson motored from Newcastle to Dundee and was initiated at a hastily convened meeting held at an unusually early hour. The officials maintained that all reasonable steps were taken to test the suitability of the candidate and that he submitted irreproachable references.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The First half of the French Parliamentary Session.

BERLIN, APRIL 12.

THE Easter Recess of the French Chamber is a pretty long one; the Deputies will not meet again before May 21st. This long interval gives occasion to the French Press for retrospective views and for formulating a kind of Balance Sheet on the business done. The verdict on the sum total is very disappointing, both sides, Radicals as well as Nationalists, agreeing that nothing of importance has been achieved. This bad impression is made more intense by the latest local events that afford so much material for reflection and for bad jokes, viz., the robberies by means of autocars. That there is a deterioration of the Parisian character and that the Parisian police lacks efficiency, are the topics most varied in the Boulevard papers.

Among the well educated Frenchmen it is the general conviction that the political condition of the country is not what it used to be. At the bottom of the evil the system of voting is mostly found by a candid diagnose. The present division of the country into very small districts that return their own representative seem not to work as well as was anticipated. It has given a free field to corrupt practices and fills the Chamber with elements not sufficiently prepared for legislative deliberations. Moreover, many of these representatives of the nation feel themselves dependent on the canvassing committee in their respective constituency in case of a new elections. The present state of things explains the enthusiasm of so many thinking Frenchmen for proportional representation and for the "scrutin de listes." Even among the deputies, the agitation for this Reform of the Law of voting has gained many adherents.

But the majority of the Deputies will disappear from the Chamber when this Reform is carried through. They are local Grandees of small size who flatter their vanity by bringing a considerable pecuniary sacrifice for gaining a seat. With the present system they have a fair a chance, as they know the wheels within wheels, the coteries and personal ambitions in their own canton. In the larger area of a Department their merits and means could not compete with the eloquence, the broader views, the political insight of other candidates. This explains the peculiar way in which the Reform Bills have been treated by the Chamber during the last two years. The Drafts proposed by the various Cabinets were invariably received with much applause in the full house, but buried in the endless discussions of the Committees. No party has adopted a definite plan for which its members will vote unanimously. Despite all resolutions in favour of Reform, it comes practically to nothing because the special articles of every Bill are sure to be declined by some majority mixed of a number of deputies from every party.

It is possible that the general disappointment over this series of failures will tell at the next General Elections against the prevalent Combination of the Radical and the Radical-Socialistic parties. But whether another majority will carry a Reform Bill, is very doubtful, because the first care of the Deputies will always be to protect their own constituencies. It is not likely that another party, when coming into office, will press the Reform Bill with more zeal, because the present system offers always to the Government splendid opportunities for getting supporters elected. It will probably be the same game played once more. In the meantime the country is powerless to end the present misery of parliamentary imbecility by returning proper men. Only a Government openly appealing to public opinion and determined to fall in case of defeat could bring about a change for the better.

IMPERIAL REVENUES.

The Fiscal year ending on March 31st has proved very satisfactory. Compared with the Estimates, the revenues of the Empire show a surplus of 10 1-2 million pounds (about 8 percents). Nearly half of this amount (5 million pounds) is due to the increase of importation. The total of the Customs-Revenue came up to 738 million Marks (36 million pounds). We may add here, that the amount of customs duties collected in Germany was about equal to 8 percents of the value of imports ; it has been noticed that thereby the wares of foreign origin have been burdened by the Custom Tariff in the same proportion as the production of German coal by the social legislation and the compulsory insurance of labourers. Second in the amount is the surplus of the excise duty on alcoholic drinks ; as it reaches the considerable sum of 33 million marks, there seems to have been little abstentation in consequence of the appeals of the Social Democrats. The Postage Revenue and the income of the few lines of Railway conducted by the Empire show a surplus of 25million marks over the estimates. That is a sign of the growing commercial prosperity. In the same direction the high surplus of the stamp duties on maketable scrip and talons (not less than 12 million marks) is pointing. It takes the fifth place in the list of Revenues departments yielding a surplus over the estimates in 1911, the fourth place being taken by the sugar tax with a surplus of 16 millions. All other Items, except two, have also yielded more than what was anticipated, though the amounts do not run to such high figures. The two exeptions are the Tobacco Tax and the dues on the transfer of real property. Both together show a falling of 6 million marks behind the expected amount; but in the ease of tobacco it may be said that the surplus of the excise duty on cigarettes calculated under a special heading, is to be considered a set off.

This high amount of the surplus of the Revenues in 1911 over the Estimates has also a political bearing. It proves that the expense of the new Armament Bills may be easily covered as far as the next year is concerned. We may take it for granted that the determination of the Federal Governments to drop the proposal of extending the system of death duties is also due to the surprising amount of the above surplus.

THE BERLIN MUSICAL SEASON.

With magnificent strong accords this season is approaching its end. It was a good choice that Herr Nikisch in his last Concert concentrated all his efforts on the orchestra under his care. Conductors like Nikisch, Hausegger, Richard Strauss and Muck need not, at their Concorts, the assistance of come star to satisfy the audience. It is, perhaps, better, that the unity of style is preserved througout. Nikisch gave us first the fourth Sinfonia by Bethoven, then the not quite completed Sinfonia by Schubert and lastly the profound and rich second Sinfonia by Brahms. It was a beautiful programme, illustrating the growing influx of Romantic influences into the German music of the 19th century. During the whole season Herr Nikisch seemed to be better disposed and fresher than formerly, and his strong qualities came out to best advantage : the fine workmanship of the orchestra, the delicate variation of tunes, the tasteful concentration of the whole volume of sound. The consequence was, that the faithful audieuces of the Philharmonic Concerts grew in number during this season. At the same time Siegmund von

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

OUR COAL TRADE.

Four Elevators Imported for Use in Bombay.

A NOTABLE INNOVATION.

VISITORS to the Victoria Dock during the past week or two will have noticed an unusual looking craft, if such it can be called, berthed alongside the 100-ton crane. From the point of view of the layman it will not appear beautiful, though the expert will see in it a splendid example of marine engineering ingenuity. We refer to a coal elevator, the first of four which are being imported for Messrs. Ruttonji, Bomanji and Co., the well-known stevedores, who handle a large number of the coal cargoes that come to Bombay each year. They will be the first ever brought to this country. Everybody knows that the facilities offered for the discharge of coal from steamers in Bombay harbour are meagre, and the fact that, in a large port, otherwise equipped on modern lines, a 6,000-ton steamer frequently occupies from twelve to fifteen days to get rid of her cargo, has often been flung as a reproach at us. It is this unreasonable delay which the coal elevator is intended to kill, for it is claimed that, given normal conditions of working, four elevators will be able to complete the discharge of such a steamer as we have mentioned in about two days. What this will mean to the trade only those who are interested will be able to realize.

THE ELEVATOR DESCRIBED.

The elevator, to all intents and purposes, is a crane fitted on to a pontoon, which, in the present instance, is eighty-five feet long. The crane is so fitted that it can travel along the entire length of the pontoon. When a ship is fixed to begin the discharge of her cargo the elevators, four in number for the average collier that will be dealt with in Bombay, will be towed alongside and moved in position. The crane, which will be worked by an engine of 8 to 10 I. H. P., is fitted with a "grab," similar in design to that employed on dredgers, and in the work of discharging will be lowered into the hold whence it will lift a weight of five tons of coal. The "grab" is hoisted, swung back over the pontoon, and the coal flung on to a weigh-bridge and weighed. Thence it passes through a shoot into a lighter. Here is another advantage. It is possible to send a lighter away from the ship's side with a boat-note showing the actual quantity of coal her tindal has to account for.

It is estimated—once again normal conditions must be stipulated for—that each elevator will raise 200 tons per hour giving a capacity of 1,600 tons per working day of eight hours. From this total, however, a deduction must be made, for, as the work proceeds, and the coal has to be dug from greater depths in the ship's holds, work becomes somewhat slower. The delay caused here, of course, can be reduced to a minimum by careful trimming of the cargo. As beforementioned a ship of average size will be attended by four elevators, two on each side, one at each hold, and this gives us a gross working capacity of 6,400 tons per day, and very much more if special expedition is required and the eight-hour day is extended into one of ten or twelve.

The utility of these modern contrivances can thus easily be gauged. Given moderately smooth water and weather the full working capacity can be attained, and the long period now necessarily allowed to steamers for discharging coal in Bombay Harbour will be reduced in an amazing degree.

UTILITY IN BAD WEATHER.

Unfortunately, however, as in many other good things, there is a "but" in the case, and in conversation with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*, a well known marine engineer, qualified to express an opinion, said he had some doubt whether the elevator would entirely be successful during the monsoon or in stormy weather if it comes at other seasons of the year. "You must remember," he said, "that the elevator is heavy and unwieldy : she will roll, possibly very badly, in a sea way, and in these circumstances I cannot think she will be able to do half of her allotted work. Bombay Harbour is open to heavy seas as you know, and vessels discharging coal, at the berths usually provided, are not in the most protected positions that could be found for them. In Madras and Colombo, or even in Karachi, conditions inside the harbour are infinitely better."

Asked whether he deprecated the use of the elevator in Bombay he replied, "Certainly not. Coal comes into the port in huge quantities throughout the year, and even if they could be used only during the fine months they will, to put it plainly, revolutionize the trade. Just imagine what it will mean for a big ship carrying 6,000 tons of coal being guaranteed and getting discharge in two or three days!"

"I suppose it means," our representative suggested, "lower freights"

"It should do so," was the reply, "for lots of vessels spend as much time in getting rid of their coal as it takes them to get round to Bombay from Calcutta. I believe, too, it will result in more satisfactory outturns ; there will be fewer claims for shortage. The consignee will know how much coal he receives as each lighter leaves the ship."

Replying to a question as to what crew an elevator would carry he appeared to be in some doubt. "To begin with," he said, "a really competent driver-mechanic will be absolutely necessary. That will, possibly, be insisted upon officially and another ten or twelve men will be necessary. Such an establishment would not be required at Home where white skilled labour is available, and as a matter of fact I expect the owners of the elevators will need to find their way in the matter of the crew. More men will be wanted in bad weather than in fair."

Another engineer expressed an almost similar opinion, while a shipmaster, long employed in the coal trade on the coast, said the use of the elevator certainly meant expeditious despatch for ships.

We understand that the pontoons have been constructed in Germany and the cranes, "grabs" and engine in Belgium. The erecting work in Bombay is being carried out by Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Co., of Mazagon.

It is stated that the four elevators will have cost, when fully equipped and ready for work, about eight lakhs of rupees.

The second elevator arrived, in sections, by the Indian Lloyd steamer "Beekbergen."

A Press Communique states:—A partial interruption of communication between Calcutta and Burma by the Arakan route has again occurred. Seven wires are in contact.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

RANGOON DHOBIES.

Strike as Protest against Municipal Tolls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, MAY 1.

Dhobies in Rangoon, numbering about 3,000, struck work to-day. They complained of the charge of two pice to be paid every time a dhobie enters the gate of the wash-house to wash clothes. A by-law was framed in August, 1907, imposing the fee, but since then the men objected to paying the toll, complaining that there was no drying shed and that during the rains they were put to great inconvenience. This being partly true the enforcement of the by-law was held in abeyance.

A notification stated that the order would be enforced positively to-day as all complaints have been rectified. One man, unfortunately for him, paid his fee and went to work but when he came out was roughly handled. The wash-house is now guarded to prevent a re-currence of the action.

The dhobies are petitioning the Lieut.-Governor with a view to obtaining redress. For this purpose they have already collected a fund of Rs. 200. The Municipality are determined to enforce the regulation since the men have contributed nothing towards the up-keep of the wash-house and have had free use of water and washing places for the past five years.

SIMLA MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

On account of changes in the transmission of mails to Simla, the establishment of tonga ponies on the tonga service will be reduced to three pairs at each chowkey from the 1st of June next, when all mails to and from Simla will be carried by train.

At present there are two services daily both ways, viz., the Bombay and Calcutta mails, but on and after the above date there will be a third service carrying the Punjab mails. These mails are brought to Amballa by the down North-West Railway train reaching Kalka at midnight and will be conveyed by train arriving at Simla at 6-30. The third service down will leave Simla at 6-30 p. m connecting with the train leaving Kalka at 7-20 a. m., The tongas nnd three pairs of ponies will be used for mails for in, termediate stations, Solon, Dagshai, Sabathu etc. The overland mails will be brought up by train, but the down overland mail will go by road, a special tonga leaving Simla on Thurs-days at 7-30 p.m., that is the same hour as last season connecting with the 1-20 a.m train at Kalka.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, during 1912-13, of the following vehicle stock required on renewal account, viz., 10 bogie 3rd-class carriages; three officers' 4-wheeled saloons; 12 goods brake-vans; 10 steel covered goods wagons; two travelling gas trucks 4-wheeled.

Sanction has been accorded to the renewal of 10 lakhs worth of boilers on this line.

THE DELHI EXPERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Messrs. Lutyens and Brodie and Captain Swinton, the Delhi experts, along with Mr. De Montmorency, who has also been in Delhi, are expected to arrive in Simla early next week and their office in Holcombe is now being prepared for them.

DISSATISFIED DOCTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD MAY, 1.

The Civil Assistant Surgeon of the United Provinces have submitted a memorial to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals praying for better treatment in respect of pay, prospects, and status.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1'

A promising Indian sugar factory at Pilibhit, in Rohilkhand, which has received a substantial grant-in-aid from the provincial Government, in return for the subsidy is to be utilised by the authorities as a demonstration station, and also as a training ground for apprentices and students who may be sent to it.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The *Pioneer* says there will be a meeting of the Executive Council at Simla on Friday.

COLONEL BUER I.M.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Colonel Buer, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla, has been granted six months' leave to enable him to take Mrs. Buer to be treated for injuries received in the recent motor accident. Col. Buer leaves Simla to-day and Major Austen Smith, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla East, will carry on the work pending definite arrangements being made for a successor to Col. Buer.

MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY, 1.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards will not proceed Home by the "Egypt" as previously wired. Lady and Miss Richards only will go.

PIGSTICKING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 1.

Lieut. Blacklock, of the 8th Hussars, sustained severe injuries to his spine as the result of a pigsticking accident in the Pallia district. He was brought to Lucknow, where he lies in a critical condition.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The grant of sixty days' special leave to the Abor Field Force has now been finally sanctioned, and an Indian Army Order will be issued directly. The question of the grant of a medal has not yet been raised.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

Hausegger managed to bring up his Bluthner Orchestra to a first class band of musicians, a real gain to the lovers of classical music. Of course guests were not missing. We had again Fritz Steinbach with us, the incomparable interpreter of Brahm's compositions. Then there was the composer Reger who personally conducted a band, playing his own music. He is now quite accepted as a staying power, and nobody speaks of his extravagances of style. By the way, there seems now a marvellous readiness to allow modern innovators access to the recognised group of maestroes. Formerly Herr Joachim had to use all his influence to persuade the public that the works of Schumann and Brahms ranked with the classics of music. Nowadays the opposition against the novelties forced upon us by Richard Strauss and Reger is very quickly silenced. Even such a revolutionary type as Herr Schoenberg of Vienna seems to gather adherents very easily, though I must confess that to my taste his compositions lack the fundamental element of all music: regularity of form. Only one quartette of his compositions had a great charm for me, when I heard it reproduced by the Rose-quartette.

With the Rose-quartette I return to the last weeks of season. It played, at its farewell-concert, a fine selection of Mozart's, Haydn's and opus 138 by Beethoven. It is a treat of its own to hear the Rose-quartette play Mozart or Hydn: under the fingers of these four men the tunes came forth so naturally so unaffected so free and easy, as though they were improvising them in a happy hour. As regards enjoyable music and serene lucidity I am inclined to to place this quartette above all the attractions of a Berlin season.

Another concert that offered a rare experience was the Brahms evenings given by Ludwig Wullner. The singer had made his selection exclusively from those little-known heavy compositions by Brahms, where the art of declamation must come to the rescue, as the melodies are not developed to perfect roundness. This group of songs offers a special opportunity for convincing oneself that, after all, the two antipodes. Wagner and Brahms, have a great deal in common. Still, beautiful as the compositions are, it is not advisable to heap them up for one single performance. For they are too sombre and monochrom. The only man who could risk that is Ludwig Wullner. His strength is the intellectual hight of his art. Others easily beat him by superiority of voice; the power of laying soul into every particle of his performance, of throwing his whole individuality into every song is reserved as a special gift to Ludwig Wullner. *Voila un artiste!*

Now the season is almost over. We are still getting the grand oratories of Passion Week. The Matthaeus Passion we may hear at four different places. Bach's Johannes-Passion at two places, or else the works of Bach, Haendel and Mendelssohn. After all, this sacred music will always remain the basis of all Gorman music.

L. ASCH.

LIFE IN STRAITS GARDENS.

Relations between Europeans and Native Labour.

THE relations' between the European assistants employed in the rubber plantations in Malays in and then labourers do not appear to be of the happiest as the following instances will show. Before the Judicial Commissioner, at Penang on April 17th, the trial commenced of sixteen Javanese coolies charged with attempted murder of Mr.—Ayris, manager, and Mr. Parsons, assistant manager, of Tapah Estate, Tapah-rid. Also with being members of an unlawful assembly and thereby caused hurt to Mr. Ayris and Mr. Parsons. Three were discharged. Two others were discharged but pleaded guilty to charges of abetting the commission of the offence of disobedience to lawful orders and neglect of duty under the Labour Ordinance which offence was committed in consequence of their abetment. They were fined 25 dols. or thirty days, the maximum, the Judge regretting he could not give them more. Of the rest two were sentenced to ten years, two to seven years and the remainder to three years' rigorous.

News has been received in Singapore wrote the straits times on April 19th of a savage assault on a European rubber planter, named Spencer, who is engaged on Gunong Pulai Estate belonging to the Johore Para Rubber Co. It seems that a few days ago the mandors experienced some troulbe with the coolies who thretened to leave the estate and subsequently 200 of them refused to go to work. Mr. Spencer, fearing there would be trouble, notified the police and proceeded to the coolie lines where he found one of the ringleaders cutting off the handles of the chungkols with a parang. He seized the parang and was suddenly surrounded by a large crowd of coolies who commenced handling him in the roughest manner. He received a nasty cut on the head with a parang and thinks he was only saved from being killed by the fact that the force of the blow was minimised by being partly warded off with a chungkol handle which struck him at the same time. An assistant by the name of Jarvis, hearing the noise, appeared on the scence with a gun and, thinking Spencer would be killed, fired at a coolie, whom he believed to be one of the ringleaders and likely to do the most serious injury, and killed him. The police arrived on the scence and ten arrests were made, the men being taken to Johore Bhara where they will be charged to-morrow.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

Acquired Immunity against Disease.

An idea firmly fixed in the minds of many persons, scientific and other, is that the races of men acquire immunity from the diseases in proportion as they are brought in contact with them. Dr. A. M. Gossage in the New scientific quarterly, "Bedrock," adduces several cogent examples to give us pause in the acceptation of this plausible idea. The instances most often put forward in its favour are, for example, those of a disease like measles, which is comparatively innocuous in England but which decimated the Eskimo and the Fijians when it was imported among them; or again, a disease such as malaria, from which it is declared the black man is immune but to which the white man dwelling as a visitor in the tropics is peculiary susceptible. But Dr. Gossage points out that in the case of measles the comparative immunity which a European child enjoys results from the direct transference from mother to child of immunity antitoxins which the mother posseses. If the mother had never had measles she would not be able to transfer any degree of immunity to her child. The immunity, in short is individual not racial.

Again, in the case of malaria, which is really a disease of several kinds, some kinds much more severe than others extended observations have certainly shown that the adult native of India or West Africa suffers less severely from these malarial diseases than do the visiting Europeans and it is tempting to conclude that the white race is naturally more susceptible to infection than the black. But it is also possible that the individual black adult may have acquired insusceptibility by previous attacks or residence in the district and that at birth there would be no difference between the two races—they would start with the same handicap. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that white settlers who do not die become "salted" by prolonged residence in malarial climates and that the black children suffer very severely and many of them die. Leonard Rogers says that in a comparison between Hindu and English children in a district in India the Hindu children suffer most and the same fact has been noted by Desderick in the Southern American States.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

Recommendations of the Special Committee.

The Water-Supply Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 11th of August 1910, will submit the following "ad-interim" report regarding the proposals put forward by the Hydraulic Engineer for increasing and improving the water-supply of the City, at the May meeting of the Corporation:—

The proposals submitted by the Hydraulic Engineer and their estimated cost are as under:—

	Rs.
Removal of Vehar village &c., say	2,000
Wire fence round Vehar Lake ...	8,000
Acquiring ground and construction of filters at Vehar... ...	3,83,000
Acquiring ground and construction of service reservoir at Sion.	3,70,000
Removal of villages in Tansa catchment area...	3,24,000
Raising Tansa Dam	4,00,000
Duplicating syphons No. 1 to 7 in steel	...23,61,000
Duplicating syphon No. 8 in steel and cast-iron ...	...26,47,000
Acquiring ground and constructing reservoir at Ghatkopar ...	8,10,000
Acquiring ground and constructing reservoir at Golanji Hill	...14,62,000
Distributing mains in the City...	4,65,000
Total	92,32,000
If syphons 1 to 7 are duplicated in cast-iron throughout, the extra cost will be ...	...20,40,300

There is no doubt that the City stands in urgent need of an increased water-supply and the Committee find themselves generally in agreement with the proposals made by the Hydraulic Engineer. The works suggested are however of such magnitude that the Committee are of opinion that the whole scheme should be referred to an expert or experts for opinion. They have therefore asked the Commissioner to suggest the names of the expert or experts to be consulted in the matter, the amount of fees they would require, etc., and on receipt of the information will submit definite proposals for a reference of the scheme to the experts. At the same time the Hydraulic Engineer's proposals contain some items which could and should be forthwith taken in hand irrespective of the other proposals. These are items Nos. 5 and 6 mentioned above, viz., removal of villages in Tansa catchment area and the raising of the Tansa Dam, and the earthwork included in items 7 and 8, amounting to Rs. 2,25,000. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to proceed with these works and also to engage the necessary staff for carrying out the surveys and preparing drawings, etc., in connection with the whole of the proposed works.

PRIVATE STREETS IN BOMBAY.

Changes Recommended in the Municipal Act.

The Committee appointed to report regarding the proposed improvement of private streets in the City, beg to submit the following report:—

It appears from the Commissioner's report that there are about 245 private streets in the City, and that since the year 1901 action under Sections 305 and 306 of the Municipal Act has been or is being taken in 11 cases only. The Executive Engineer considers that 31 more streets require early treatment, whilst the Executive Health Officer is of opinion that no less than 216 of these streets should be attended to.

After careful consideration of the whole question, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to draw up and place before the Corporation a programme of action to be taken within a definite period in regard to important private streets requiring early action, together with an estimate of the cost of their maintenance.

In the case of certain private streets all that is necessary is to see that they are kept in ordinary good condition. It is, however, not possible to enforce the cleanliness of private streets under Section 377 of the Municipal Act, as the Magistrates have held that the word "premises" in that Section does not include private streets or lanes, so that the only remedy left is the cumbrous and wastefully expensive procedure of Sections 305 and 306 of the Act. The Commissioner therefore suggests that the words "or private streets" be added after the word "premises" wherever it occurs in Section 377 of the Municipal Act. The Committee approve of this suggestion and recommend that Government be moved to undertake legislation for the proposed amendment.

By Corporation Resolution No. 2193, dated the 13th July 1911, the Commissioner's letter No. 56-24, dated the 7th July 1911, regarding the procedure hitherto adopted in taking action, under Section 305 of the Municipal Act, has been referred to the Committee. The report fully explains the procedure followed by the Department and the Committee have nothing to suggest in regard thereto. In future when several of the owners of a private street agree to carry out the whole work to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, it is proposed to regard the work as done with his authority under Section 489 of the Municipal Act and to recover the proportionate cost under the Act from the owners who have not joined in the work and have failed to carry it out for themselves. The Committee approve of this proposal.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," May 3.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 19th April, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Vickers, Miss.
Warren, Mr. E. C.
Robertson, Mr. H.
Boyce, Mrs., child, 2 infants and governes.
Murray, Lt. H. E. S.
Thomas, Sub.-Lt. H. W.
Perkins, Mr. E. R.
Cooper, Lt. M. P.
Warner, Miss L.
Binnie, Mr. E. F. Mrs.
Bannerjee, Mrs. M. K.
and infant.
Sworder, Capt. F. R. F.
Montgomery, Lt. B. L.
Goodfellow, Capt. G. N. P.
Mrs. Gamble's maid, (Miss Whitingham).
Crichton, Mr. A.
Algarswlla, Mr. M. C.
Kaulbach, Capt. H. A.
Gandy, Mr. P. J. Mrs.
Mrs. Caver's ayah.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Wingate, Major H. F. Mrs. and infant.
Mackenzie, Mrs. M. Miss and Mr.
Wilcock, Lady.
Watkis, Maj. Genl. H. B.
Wheeler, Mrs.
Babington, Mrs. S.
Toms, Mr. J. P.
King, Mr. F. J. M.
Wheeler, Mr. S. G. and Mrs.
Bhicajee, Mr. P.
Nicolas, Capt. C. P.
Framjee, Mr. A. S.
Spence, Mr. G. A.
Baron, Mr. W. J.
Waghorn, Major N. W.
Graham, Mr. J. M.
Gamble, Col. R. N. Mrs.
Osborne, Miss P.
Nabokoff, Mr C.
Hutchinson, Lt. B. S.
Morgan, Lt. F. H. L.
Duff, Mr. G.
Davidson, Mr. J.
Shorrock, Mr. C. & Mrs.

BRINDISE TO BOMBAY.

Pillinger, Maj. R.
Murphy, Mr. R. W.
Whitlock, Mr.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Jacob, Mr. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Barry, Miss O.
O'Kell, Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Beatson, Mr. E. B.
Hass, Mr.
McConaghy, Mr. H.

A DACOIT IN THE C. I. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The charge of dacoity against Chirkur Singh, a C. I. D. constable, specially deputed to watch the Viceregal trains, was heard to-day at the Howrah Sessions and was reduced to one of criminal trespass, the accused being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The Judge severely commented on the manner in which the defence had been conducted.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

CHESHIRE REGT. Vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE first semi-final in the Aga Khan Tournament, was reached last evening, when the Bombay Gymkhana, who, so far this season, has done rather well, played against the Cheshires. In this match against the cup-holders, however, even their strongest supporters had little hope of their winning and general anticipation was well justified by the four goals to one defeat, which the soldiers succeeded in inflicting. At the same time the Gymkhana did better than the score indicates. They ran their opponents closely, but the old story of inability to take chances must be given as the cause of their defeat. They very soon let the soldiers through, and at half-time had a score of two goals against them. Opening the second half they made a great effort, and kept the Cheshire defence very busy for some time. Time after time they appeared to be on the point of scoring, but at the crucial moments a weak spot always appeared somewhere, while on the other hand the Cheshire forwardr always nippy and took advantage of any opportunity, which the extra-back style adopted by the Gymkhana, afforded them.

The Cheshires attacked from the first bully-off and gave the Gymkhana defence an anxious time until May, with a long hit, sent the ball to the other half. It was not easy, however, for either man on the left wing to take the ball, but a mis-hit by one of the Cheshire backs helped the Gymkhana to keep up the attack and force a corner. This, however, was unproductive, and Elden went away for the soldiers. Lies, however, with a well-timed hit sent the ball to back again. Pearson looked likely to do something, but unfortunately he took the ball over the line. Some passing between May and Arundel failed to carry the game much further and then the Cheshires took an effective turn. Whitlow received the ball from the halves and ran right through, hitting the ball into the net with a well-judged shot from an angle.

After this the Gymkhana made spirited efforts to equalise, and the Cheshires' goalkeeper was called on to make several clever saves. Particularly did he distinguish himself in stopping a hard shot by Arundel, who had made good use of a pass by May. Presently the pace slackened, and with the Gymkhana defence playing well up in the field, the Cheshires were several times stopped for offside play. Then at the other end Price gave Pearson a chance, which he failed to take. The Chestires now pressed again, Noyes cleverly clearing a hot shot from Whitlow, but after Golvin had nicely got through with a clever run Benson added a second for the Cheshires. Rowsell, in reply, nearly got through for the Gymkhana, but he had poor luck with his shot and failed. Half-time score:—

Cheshire Regiment	2
Gymkhana	0

Early in the second half the Gymkhana put up their strongest attack. Noyes and Benson had a big tussle for the ball, but Noyes was successful and passed to Arundel giving the latter the chance to race away and obtain a corner. The free-hit gave the ball to the halves, who sent it out to the left and then a nice centre by Rowsell enabled May to get into the net. From the bully-off May getting well away had all his forwards in motion, but Arundel missed badly with the final shot. May who was playing a sound game nearly scored again, Moore getting to the ball only just in time. Unfortunately the Gymkhana displayed the old fault of erratic shooting rather badly, and failed to score again. On the other hand the Cheshires now made full use of the absence of a goalkeeper and first Benson and finally Whitlow added other points. Result:—

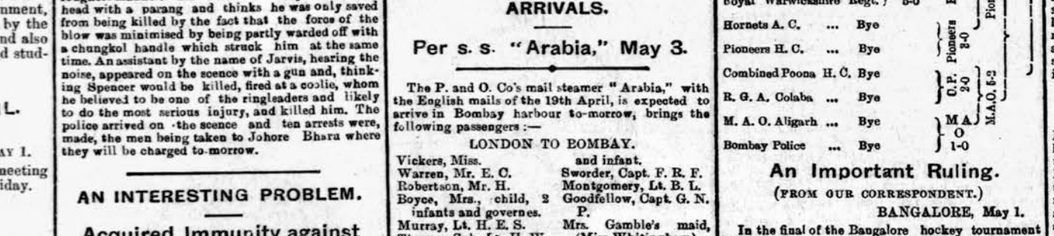
Cheshires	4
Gymkhana	1

The teams were as follows:—

Cheshires—Gosl, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, Stowell, Russell and Robinson; forwards, Eden, Whitlow, Benson, Galvin and Hodgkin.

Bombay Gymkhana—Backs, Noyes and Lees: half-backs, Baker, Wagstaff, Sim, and Quinn; forwards Pearson, Rowsell, May, Arundel and Stores-Fox.

THE TOURNAMENT TABLE.



An Important Ruling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 1.

In the final of the Bangalore hockey tournament last month when the Oxford and Bucks team beat St. Joseph's College by an odd goal the referee admitted an error of judgment, but could not alter the result of the tournament. A local hockey enthusiast thereupon referred the following questions to the All-England Hockey Association for opinion:—

(1) Has a referee any right to take notice of faults outside his half of the field or offer any opinion if not consulted?

(2) If having done so, but the same not being noticed by his co-referee or players, and a goal is scored, is it a goal or not?

The Secretary has replied:—"An Umpire has no right whatever to take any notice of anything outside his own half of the ground, except as to the roll in. In the case mentioned I should say that the goal was certainly scored and the umpire in whose halt it was scored should never have altered his decision."

Local public opinion was so strongly against the result of the tournament in question that they raised Rs. 250 and presented the losers with a handsome trophy as runners.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA. MAY 1.

The Volunteers yesterday held a field day at Tara Devi, six miles from Simla. Three hundred Volunteers were present with two batteries of the Mountain Artillery and a detachment of the South Lancashires from Jutogh. The operations were directed by Major Henry, Commanding the Simla Volunteers.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

THE DEADLY HATPIN DOOMED.

Hats that are locked upon the head may be seen in the West-end shops ere long. The idea is American, and is the outcome of a campaign against the "deadly" hatpin that has been waged in the United States. The "lock" which has been devised by a New York inventor consists of a bowed comb, which is pivoted within the frame of the hat. Once the hat is "on straight" the twisting of an ornamental knob rotates the combs, which bury themselves in the hair. The invention has been already patented, and has the approval of many prominent women in American society.

BRITISH BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A novel Dutch motor ship, the Zeemeeuw recently arrived at Yarmouth, from Dordrecht, bringing a cargo of machinery for the new beet sugar factory which is in construction at Cantley, a dozen miles up the river Yare, where the Zeemeeuw proceeded. She is driven by gas engines the gas being manufactured while the vessel is proceeding, from anthracite coal. Last autum the Zeemeeuw carried to Holland from Yarmouth 2,000 tons of sugar beet which were grown by Norfolk and Suffolk farmers, who will now have a factory, the first to be put up in England, at their own doors.

NEW ZEALAND HONEY FOR ENGLAND.

The production of honey in New Zealand, reports the United States Vice-Consul, General Henry D. Baker, has during the last several years been showing a rapid increase. So much interest is now being evinced in bee farming that it seems likely the industry will attain considerable proportions. There are approximately sixteen thousand keepers of bees scattered over New Zealand. The total exports of honey for the last two fiscal years were: 1909-10, 27,999lb.; 1910-11, 115,864lb. The United Kingdom is the chief export market for New Zealand honey, and the variety of honey reported as being suited to the English market is one of fine flavour, bright orange or yellow colour, and smooth consistency.

LONGEVITY RECORDS AT COVENTRY.

Remarkable records were mentioned at the vestry meeting of the parish of Stoke, Coventry, by the vicar (Canon Blyth), who remarked that he had held the living for 27 years, his predecessor for 29 years, and two other clergy were there for 39 years each. The healthiness of the parish was indicated by the fact that frequently there was an entire absence of sickness reported, and burials, which were very few, were usually of persons between sixty and ninety years of age. Several of the parishioners had lived beyond ninety years and one over a hundred years. The parish had produced a Lord Mayor of London, besides several chief magistrates for Coventry, including the present mayor (Colonel W. F. Wyley), who was born at Stoke House.

AMAZING FAMILY RECORD.

Of eight children of a Finsbury labourer, it was reported at a recent meeting of the local Council of Social Welfare, four were suffering from disease and two were deaf and dumb. The father, mother, and eight children lived in two rooms, the father, a labourer, invalided out of the Army. The mother goes out cleaning to support the children, whose ages range from three to 16 years. "One child had phthisis," the report stated, a second cough and defective eyesight, a third enlarged suppurate glands, fourth tuberculosis, peritonitis, and hernia, fifth and sixth deaf and dumb. The two rooms were "clean, very poor and respectable." Each member of the family was sent to various hospitals by the council, and one deaf and dumb child was sent to an insitution. Recently the family became chargeable to the rates, the father having deserted them.

WRECKS IN A FOG.

The dense fog in the Channel on April 13th and 14th was responsible for several wrecks. The Norwegian barque Gunvor, bound from Caleta Buena to Falmouth with a cargo of nitrate, lost her way in the fog, and being unable to clear the rocks went ashore near Goverack. The nineteen members of the crew were all saved. Eighteen jumped over the vessel's bowsprit and dropped on to the rocks, but one man refused to leave through fear of being drowned. One of the officers thereupon swam out to the ship and rescued him. The Gunvor, which is a steel barque of 1943 tons burden, has become a total wreck. Another wreck on the Cornish Coast was the three-masted schooner Mildred, of Padstow, Swansea for London, with a cargo of slag, the crew of which landed in their own boat at St. Ives yesterday morning. She went ashore at Garrard's Head, between St. Ives and Land's End, about midnight. There were six hands on board, and they have lost all their belongings.

AEROPLANES AT SEA.

The "English Review" for April is a very interesting number. In addition to a striking poem by Mr. Maurice Hewlett there are articles by Mr. Frederic Harrison, the Right Hon. Thomas Lough, Mr. Yoshi Markino, Lord Dunsany, and contains an article dealing with military and naval aviation by Mr. C. G. Grey. He discusses, among other points, the availability of aeroplanes at sea. Starting from aship, he says, is quite a simple matter, and a flying machine would take up little more room than a torpedo. Every ship of any size would, be able to carry at least half a dozen aeroplanes. But, of course, every time the machine came down in the water the wings and probably the propeller would be smashed, but the total cost of this damage would not be more than £20, while it costs about £200 every time a big gun is fired. As to the utility of the naval scout, it is possible to see for thirty miles at a height of 300 feet. Consequently at 3,000 feet a naval scout ought to see around him for something like sixty miles, which is about as far as the eye can reach, so that he could go safely fifty or sixty miles ahead of his own fleet and see what was happening sixty or seventy miles ahead of himself, and still be in touch with his own people.

DOGS AND VIVISECTION.

Mr. C. R. Johns, Secretary of the National Canine Defence League, writes to the "Standard" as follows:—You have just recorded the fact that through the warning given by a retriever dog Mr. and Mrs. Percy Illingworth, their two children, and ten other members of their household were saved from a terrible death in their burning mansion, and we would ask you to give space to our appeal that a measure should be passed by Parliament exempting dogs from vivisectional and inoculatory experiments. We hold that it is quite reasonable to ask that the dog, which through the ages has been the friend and companion of man, should be delivered from the practice of vivisection, and we base our appeal on the plea that the high development of the dog merits special consideration in this respect. There can be no dispute of the fact that there is in this country an immense body of public opinion in favour of this concession to ethics and sentiment, and we trust that ere long this feeling of indebtedness to the dog will materialise in the passage of an Act of Parliament releasing the "friend of man" from all such experiments.

SPORTING MAN DISAPPEARS.

Anxious inquiries were being made in mail week as to the whereabouts of Mr. Stephen Cooper, son of the late Mr. Ben Cooper, one of the best-known men on the turf. Mr. Cooper, whose home is at Sutton, Surrey was last seen by a ticket collector on the 4'9 p.m. fast train from Sutton to London Bridge on the Thursday since when all trace of him has been lost. The following description of him has been supplied by his brother, Mr. David Cooper:—age about 42; height, 5ft. 6in; complexion, pale: dark hair, clean shaven, stout build, probably wearing glasses. teeth very defective, as last seen on Sutton Station at 4. 9 p.m. The missing gentleman injured his head against a railway carriage some little time ago, and has since suffered from loss of memory, which is is thought may be responsible for his present disappearance. He is stated to have had about £570 in his possession when he disappeared. In answer to an inquiry made last night, Mr. David Cooper said that, despite the most careful inquiries, not a trace of his brother had been found since he gave up his railway ticket at Sutton to the collector. The family would be grateful for any tidings of him. Address, Ash Mount, Mulgrave-road, Sutton.

FIRE AT BERKSHIRE MANSION.

A serious fire occurred at Inglewood House, Kintbury, Berkshire, the country seat of Mr. Humphry, Walmesley. The fire originated in the cellars, which contained much inflammable material. The Newbury and Hungerford fire brigades were telephoned for. Meanwhile the priceless collection of paintings, bronzes, plate, and china, and the valuable library were hurriedly transferred to the lawns, in front of the mansion. The paintings included examples of Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, and Whistler. The lawns, littered with pictures and innumerable articles of gold and silver plate, statuary, Sevres and other china, and folio editions of Shakespeare, presented a curious spectacle. The brigades chopped away the dining-room floor and extinguished the fire by flooding the cellars. The stock of wine in the cellars was destroyed. Mr. Walmesley, who is a well-known Roman Catholic and coalowner in Lancashire, was away in France at the time, but his wife and daughters were at home. Attached to the mansion is a private chapel, but this was uninjured. Much valuable china was broken in the hurried removal.

LABOUR TARIFF REFORMER.

Mr. Thomas Glassey, who was a prominent Labour leader in the North of England some thirty years ago, was recently back in England after spending some thirty years in Queensland, where he has taken a prominent part in politics and has been a member of the Legislature. Once a Free Trader, Mr. Glassey is now a confirmed Tarriff Reformer. His thirty year's experience. Overseas has proved to him that protective tarriffs have little effect on prices, internal competition being sufficient to regulate prices. On the other hand, he declares that unless this country adopts some system of fiscal reform evil days are in store for it. He deplores the small proportion of people employed on the land, as compared with those engaged in the towns, the proportion having greatly declined since he left England some thirty years ago. Free Trade, he says, is no longer a policy but a superstition, and if Great Britain is to retain her position in the commercial world she must adopt Tariff Reform or Protection, a system by which, he asserts, Queensland has been able to give its workers the best wages and best labour conditions in the world.

A NOVEL CONGRESS.

In these days of exclusive congresses it is refreshing to find novelty, and it is hardly likely that any gathering could be more select than a public congress of ex-convicts to be held at Bakarest in the autumn. The object is to form an international association of men who have worn the broad arrow, or its equivalents, and the only qualification for membership is a certificate showing that each "delegate" has served at least two years in prison and is trying to lead an honest existence. The promoter of the congress is one M. Danesco, who has served various sentences and is, therefore, entitled to speak and the chairman is to be an aged man who was at one time sentenced to death, but was reprieved. One can imagine the enthusiasm with which the invitations will be received by eligible persons; it is not yet decided who will move the resolutions. America is expected to send her battalions, but there is a doubt whether England will be represented, as prisons have become so like home that any attempt to abolish them is likely to be viewed with disfavour. It is possible, however, that a resolution may be put forward calling for the abolition of all Criminal Investigation Departments as being decidedly unfair to convicts in that these organisations interfere with the liberty of the subject.

TRANSPLANTING JOINTS.

Some very wonderful surgical successes are reported from Paris. It appears that M Tuffier, a member of the Academy of Medicine has been endeavouring to use joints such as the elbow or knee joint which have been removed in amputations to replace similar diseased or injured joints in other people. In his report to the Academy towards the end of March he described many successes. Amongst others he cited two particularly convincing ones. The first was that of a young person 23 years of age whose elbow had been ankylosed—that is locked up by bony or other growths into permanent rigidity—for several years and thus made perfectly useless M. Tuffier cut out the ankylosis and made a new elbow with an ankle joint (Tibio-tarsal) he had taken from the amputated leg of a woman. This happened thirteen months ago and the patient is now able to make use of the transplanted articulation. The second case is somewhat similar but this time a new joint was given to a young man 21 year of age who had serious tubercular disease of the elbow. Now, fourteen months afterwards, he is well and able to use his arm.

SIAMESE CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the British residents in Siam writes a Bangkok correspondent, to the "Standard," regarding the—to put it mildly—eccentric working of the legal machinery of the country. By dint of a great deal of pressure brought to bear by the Diplomatic Body new laws regarding bankruptcies and partnerships have been promulgated but every business man one meets will point out some flaw or flaws, in them, and recent experiences in the courts have more then emphasied their defects. Again, the new Civil Code, which was supposed to be put into force almost immediately after British subjects came under Siamese jurisdiction, is not yet completed although a commission of jurists is supposed to be busy upon it. I say "supposed" advisedly, as three-fourths of the commission are at present absent from Siam on lengthy periods of leave, and the remaining members can do noting in their absence. In the meantime the High Sheriff of Bangkok, Mr. Clifford Gosnell, an English solicitor, who has been for some years in the service of the Siamese Government has been summarily discharged by the Minister of Justice on account of the action he took in dealing with the property of a bankrupt Siamese ex-officioal, and general dissatisfaction prevails amongst the other legal advisers to the Government. It is openly stated that France contemplater the withdrawal of her Asiatic protages from Siamese jurisdiction, and the impression is more strongly than ever expressed that in handing over her subjects to the Siamese courts Great Britain made a serious mistake. Germany, the United States, Holland, Italy, and even Japan have definitely declined to abolish their extra-territorial jurisdiction in Siam, and for very good reasons.

FAMOUS SONG-WRITER DEAD.

Mr. H. Trotere, who composed "In Old Madrid" and many other popular songs, died somewhat suddenly from heart failure at his residence, 88. The Drive Mansions, Harlingham, recently. He had been in failing health for some time, and a few months ago underwent an operation at the Homeopathic Hospital for the removal of a growth on the œsophagus, which was only partially successful. Mr. Trotere's songs have been sung on almost every concert platform in the country, and have won a remarkable success, the sales of "In Old Madrid" alone being more than 750,000. The total sales have exceeded three millions. "In Old Madrid" was one of his first compositions, and quite the most popular. That and the more robust and stirring ballad, "The Deathless Army," were at one time almost invariably introduced into the programmes of smoking concerts, and "Asthore," another favourite, has almost an equally wide reputation. "Go to Sea" and "My Old Shako" have also been popular for years, both amongst amateur and professional vocalists. He was a prolific writer, and during the last thirty years wrote the music for over a hundred songs. One of his chief collaborators was Mr. Clifton Bingham. Among others of his better known songs were: "Within your heart," "In sweet content," "In your dear eyes," "Manuelita," and "The white stockinged mare." Amongst his latest productions, just published, are: "I don't suppose," which is expected to be one of the season's successes, "Garden of the past," and "For your dear sake." Before he devote himself exclusively to composition, Mr. Trotere conducted the orchestra at the Fulham Grand Theatre, Putney Bridge, when it was under the regime of Mr. Alexander Henderson. Besides the large number of songs and dances, his abilities as a composer found further outlet, and the whole of the musical comedy entitled "The Skirt Dance" was written by him. He was born in London 57 years ago, and was named Henry Trotter, changing his surname to Trotere later for professional purposes. He leaves a widow and one son.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The hot weather depression in north-west India shows a tendency to move towards the west of the Himalayas. Such a movement not infrequently results in thunder-showers along the hills and dust storms in the plains. Rainfall continues in Bengal, Assam and the south of the Peninsula. Dinajpur reports three inches of rain, and Chitaldrug two. The forecast predicts some increase in the rainfall in north-east India. Further thunder-showers are expected in the south of the Peninsula. Some rain may result from the thunder-storms in the west of the Himalayas and the Punjab.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in the north-west, but continue clear in the south-east Punjab. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan; night temperature is also much above the average in the north-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the south-west. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind. Night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The air continues slightly damper in north Gujarat and West Central India. Temperature during day has fallen and is now much below the average at Neemuch, Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme east and moderately to heavily clouded at most other places. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·11" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature continues normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been light to moderate in the extreme south, and a few very light showers have been recorded in north Hyderabad and east Rajputana. Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the north-west Punjab and the south-west United Provinces. Cloud has also increased in the Central Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather in Sind, the Punjab, and the adjacent parts of Rajputana is still disturbed. Conditions are favourable for thunder-storms in the central parts of the country and also to the south of latitude 15°.

Local rain is likely in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and north Central Provinces and possibly in the north Punjab and north Rajputana.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Jan. to date.
Rushire (30th)	77·8	68·0	...	0·90
Jask	89·3	74·3	...	3·38
Muscat (30th)	96·8	85·1	...	7·69
Kohat	104·8	84·5	...	3·41
Rawalpindi	98·9	71·9	...	8·49
Lahore	102·9	79·7	...	4·51
Sibsa	108·8	77·0	...	3·61
Amritsar	105·5	74·9	...	3·42
Delhi	104·0	78·8	...	5·14
Agra	105·1	82·0	...	4·60
Mainpuri	108·3	77·1	...	3·84
Multan	107·5	84·0	...	1·17
Jacobabad	107·2	81·9	...	3·97
Cawnpore	108·4	78·5	...	2·27
Allahabad	104·2	77·8	...	0·85
Jagadeesh	114·1	77·8	...	0·28
Karachi	89·0	79·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	102·4	81·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	105·2	71·1	0·01	2·91
Kotah	102·6	85·6	...	1·01
Sanjan	98·0	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·8	77·2	...	0·08
Veraval	85·4	79·4	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·6	74·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Fata	104·0	75·5	...	0·42
Surat	93·4	78·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	104·6	F	...	0·26
Deesa	102·8	75·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	95·9	76·0	...	0·42
Indore	95·1	75·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104·8	76·3	...	6·03
Gaugor	106·8	78·6	...	2·73
Hoshangabad	105·1	79·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	103·2	80·1	...	2·91
Akola	107·7	81·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	105·8	78·8	...	3·91
Nagpur	106·6	83·3	...	8·99
Chanda	106·0	81·6	...	4·57
Sakoli	105·7	84·6	...	4·69
Bombay	91·0	78·7	...	2·47
Ratnagiri	91·3	79·9	...	0·53
Mahableshwar	91·0	80·7	...	3·36
Karwar	90·7	81·0	...	4·00
Malegaon	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	100·6	68·0	...	2·31
Poona	98·5	69·8	...	2·58
Sholapur	104·6	77·1	...	2·35
Kolhapur	102·7	73·3	...	1·60
Belgaum	94·3	69·5	...	2·53
Aurangabad	100·9	79·7	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	102·3	81·2	...	2·95
Mangalore	93·3	80·8	...	3·59
Calicut	88·8	82·1	...	7·02
Cochin	91·7	79·2	0·27	17·24
Colombo	88·5	75·0	0·82	38·68
Minalipatam	98·8	84·2	...	7·75
Bellary	104·0	81·3	...	1·28
Cuddapah	108·2	83·6	...	2·93
Karikal	97·9	77·0	...	21·89
Madras	91·8	77·3	...	3·63
Bangalore	99·4	75·3	0·04	5·80
Coimbatore	99·1	78·3	0·09	17·11
Trichinopoly	97·5	79·0	...	50·82

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
		11 26 a	27 3		5 25 a	18 3
TH	2	m 0 17	28 10	2	m 5 31	14 10
		11 59 a	26 10		6 4 a	15 7
F	3	m 0 54	28 7	3	m 6 3	15 0
					6 43 a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 2 (Thursday) ,, 6h 11m ,, 6h 1m
,, 3 (Friday) ,, 6h 10m ,, 6h 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter. 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 85 years.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., A. D. E. Gen., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-quarters at Ootacamund on April 23.

Staff.—Major F. J. Braithwaite, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Commandant Parandhar Sanitarium, vice Major C. E. R. Harvey vacated.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major G. M. Molloy, Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. F. Newnham permitted to retire.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Major A. C. Bremner, R.E., Superintendent of Park, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel U. W. Evans, R.E., granted leave, or until further orders.

12th Pioneers (The-Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.)—Major W. K. H. Campbell, 2nd-in-Command pro tem, to officiate as Commandant, and Major R. J. Cuming, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Hill granted leave, or until further orders.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major C. E. N. Priestley, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. J. W. Brackenbury, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander; vice Lieut.-Colonel F. C. L. Waller granted leave, or until further orders.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. E. E. Lloyd, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. J. P. Preston, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Hardy, granted leave, or until further orders.

107th Pioneers.—Bravet-Major R. D. Marjori. banks Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded; Captain W. P. M. D. McLaughlin, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Captain C. S. Pike deceased.

109th Infantry.—Captain J. H. V. Barr, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment vice Major W. H. Bowden confirmed in the Army Clothing Department.

1st Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles.—Major F.G.H. Sutton, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Battye granted leave, or until further orders.

The following annual challenge trophies are offered for competition among units stationed in the command of the Southern Army. The trophies are open for competition by both regular and volunteer units except the Marcks Shield and Deesa Cup which are for competition by regular troops only.

The Napier Memorial Shields.—(One for British Troops and one for Indian Troops.) Open to teams of 8 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, young soldiers under 3 years' service at date of firing. Three years' service in the case of soldiers of the Indian Army counts from the date of enrolment. At 200 yards, Practice 15, table "B" British Service (Cavalry Royal Engineers and Infantry) Annual Course, but three instead of four seconds allowed for each exposure. At 300 yards, Practice 16, Table "B" British Service (Cavalry, Royal Engineers and Infantry) Annual Course, but four instead of five seconds, allowed for each exposure. At 300 yards Practice 22, Table "B" British Service (Cavalry, Royal Engineers and Infantry) Annual Course, but five instead of fifteen rounds of ammunition, and 15 seconds instead of one minute allowed.

At 600 yards, Practice 25, Table "B" British, Service (Cavalry, Royal Engineers and Infantry) Annual Course, but without cover.

Gillespie Memorial Cups.—(One for British Troops and one for Indian Troops.)

Open to teams of one Section consisting of 1 Non-Commissioned Officer, Commander, who does not fire, and 20 Lance-Corporals and Privates. Rapid fire at 600 yards at one first class "Figure Target." Teams standing at one pace per man before command to fire is given. On command "Rapid fire" men assume any position preferred, and fire 15 rounds within one minute of command.

Rossetet Memorial Cup.—Open to teams of six Officers. In British units, the Officers to be of subaltern rank and in Indian units either British Officers of subaltern rank or mixed teams of British Officers of subaltern rank and Indian Officers under 5 years' service as Officers at the time of firing. Conditions as for Napier Memorial Shield.

Francis Memorial Cup.—Open to teams of six Officers, British and Indian. Conditions.—Revolver fire, standing at 30 yards, 6 rounds with each hand in 30 seconds, no time allowed for misfires.

Arm.—Revolvers that take Government pattern ammunition, match sights barred. Targets.—Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association 1910 pattern. Scoring.—Bull's eyes 7 points, and each ring outwards one point less. An Officer of another unit to conduct the practice and sign the targets.

William Watson Cup.—Open to teams of ten Lance Corporal and Privates under a Non-Commissioned Officer as leader, who does not fire, of British units. Rounds.—ten. Targets.—No. 3 Figure, Silhouette. Method.—Teams standing at an interval of one pace per man at 600 yards, sights at 200 yards. Conducting Officer gives word "Commence." Leader orders 2 rounds at 600 yards and then leads his men to next cover and orders 2 more rounds and so on till all finish. Cover.—Hurdles or sandbags one foot high as 600,560 530,500 and 480 yards. Time.—From word "Commence" to completion of practice, 80 seconds. Teams armed with the M. L. M. Mark 1 rifle taking only 8 rounds in the magazine, will be allowed an extra 5 seconds. The last 2 rounds are to be carried in the pouch until required at the 480 yards firing point. Score.—Two rounds must be fired by each man at each halt or deduction of three points made from score, for each round above or less than two. Three points to be deducted for any round fired after the time limit.

Harris Cup.—Open to teams of 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and three Lance Naiks (or equivalent) or Sowars of any squadron of Indian Cavalry. Position.—Any military. Targets.—Four No. 3 Figure, Silhouettes. Scoring.—Fair hits and ricochets, count three points each. Conditions. (1). Rifles or carbines may either be slung to the saddle, carried in the hand, or in any way adapted to service. (2). The team will ride a scourse of 800 yards over three mud walls three feet high, to the 600 yards firing point where each man will fire seven rounds dismounted. Horses will be left here. (3). The team (less one man as horse holder) will then advance dismounted to the 400 yards firing point where seven rounds per man will be fired. (4). After which the team will run back to their horses, mount and ride back over the course and three jumps to the starting point. (5). During firing at 600 yards, horses must be held by alternate half sections dismounted. No man while shooting may hold a horse. Before remounting, cartridge cases must be extracted. Rests for the rifle are allowed. (6). The men not firing may coach the others and use field glasses and watches.—(7). No persons except the umpire may accompany the team or give any instructions or assistance. (8). Each competitor must pass the winning post with all the articles of clothing and accoutrements with which he started, if he falls, he may be assisted by a member of his team to recover his horse or any article of his clothing or accoutrements. And from any other persons will disqualify the team. (9). Deductions from score :—(a). For each half minute or portion of half minutes over 10 minutes from the start until last man is past the post 6 points. (b). For each refusal or run out. 6 point. (c). For each fall 3 points. (d). For each cartridge case found in chamber after winning post is past 3 points. (10). If teams tie, the highest score in the shooting will decide. If still a tie, it will be decided by the General Officer Commanding Southern Army. Method of conducting. (11) Two British Officers will conduct the Competition and see that the conditions are carried out. (12). The Senior Officer, who must be of the rank of Captain at least, will act as umpire. (13). He will satisfy himself that the length of the course and the height of the walls are correct. He must be the last person to approach the target before the firing begins and he must allow no one to remain in or near the butts. (14). He will accompany the team along the course and decided deductions (b) and (c) conditions 9, see that no man fires more than seven cartridges at the distance and watch for an infraction of condition 8. He will allow no persons to approach the targets until he has counted the hits. (15). The second Officer who must have at least two year service will act as timekeeper (see conditions 9 (a) he will start the team. Any number of teams from the same squadron may compete provided that no individual man or horse competes in more than one team.

Marcks Shield and Deesa Cup. For competition by British Indian Troops respectively. Open to teams of one section, consisting of 1 Non-commissioned Officer, Commander, who does not fire, and 26 Lance-Corporals and privates. Scoring,—Three points per hit, including ricochets. Targets .At 800 yards, two screens, khaki, 3 feet by 10 feet. At 600 yards, two screens, khaki 1 1-2 feet by 10 feet. Method of conducting competition.—The Section will be drawn up at the order at 800 yards, magazine empty, sights at 200 yards, windgauges central. On the targets appearing the Section Commander will give the necessary orders and the Section will fire till the targets disappear. The Commander will then advance his section to 600 yards and open fire on the targets appearing, which they will do 45 seconds after those already fired at have disappeared. Exposure of targets...At each distance one minute. Position of firers....Lying in the open. Any round fired during the advance from 800 to 600 yards will disqualify the team General Rules and Conditions :—(a) Dress....Drill order, khiki. Register...Usual target practice. Arm —That with which unit is armed Scoring.—As in Musketry Regulations. Part I, 1909, except where otherwise specified. (b) Umpires....All competitions, except the Francis Memorial, will be superintended by two Officers from Corps other than that firing, one at the firing point, and (except for the Harris Cup competition) one at the butts. (c). Except where otherwise stated sights will be set for the correct range, (thus at 800 yards the correct sighting might be 750 yards), before the order to commence, and rifles will be loaded, one round in chamber and four in magazine (nine in M. L. E. rifles). (d). Except where otherwise stated ricochets do not count.

2. There is no limit to the number of teams competing, provided the same man does not take part in more than one team. Except in the Rossetet, Francis and Harris Cup Competitions, teams must belong to the same company, squadron or battery in British units, to the same company or half squadron in Indian units. 3. Lance-Corporals (or equivalent rank) count as Privates and are not eligible to command team. The number of Lance-Corporals in any one team is limited to two. 4. Competitions as a rule to take place at the Headquarter station of units. Units proposing to fire at places other than their normal headquarters must notify where they wish to carry out the competition, giving reasons, and obtain the sanction of the Army Commander. 5. With long rifles the War Office pattern windgauge slide (obtainable from Arsenals) may be used in all the competitions mentioned in this Order. No alteration whatever is allowed in the sights of the short rifle. 6. No sighting shots are allowed, nor previous practice on the day of competition. 7. Where cover is allowed under the conditions of competition it may be used to rest the rifles on. 8. Superintending Officers will check the targets and registers and enter on the latter the company or squadron to which the team belongs, the place and date of firing, and the number of Bull's eyes, inners etc., or hits, as the case may be and will certify that competition have been carried out in accordance with the conditions. 9. The Musketry books of instruction referred in the conditions of competition are :—Musketry Regulations, Part I,·1909, and Part II, 1910. 10. Competitions to be completed on or before the 31st March 1913. Results to be forwarded, on conclusion of the practice, to the Commandant, Branch School of Musketry, Satara. Although the 31st March 1913, is the date upon which the competitions terminate, it is hoped that the earliest dates may be selected for firing them. 11. The names of winning units will be published in Southern Army Orders.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 30th April to 6 a. m., on the 1st May :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	22	17
Same date last year	39	40
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		127
Same date last year		120

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
930	772	75

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OUR LADIES' CORNER.

"In Athletic Training for Girls" (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited) Mr. C. E. Thomas puts the case for physical exercise from the point of view of an expert. Having repeatedly come across adverse criticism of games for women, he points out that it is the abuse and not the use of physical exercise that is at fault. He states at the outset that "the girls who suffer ill effects from pastimes are usually the victims of bad training or of over-enthusiam which impels them to too violent exertion when they are not physically capable of it." The succeeding chapters are an attempt to correct these misconceptions by an exposition of scientific methods of athletic training and suggestions as to hygienic habits that should be observed by sportswomen. "Girls are much more careless in this respect than men," he comments, and he emphasizes the need for sensible clothing to be worn while playing games which will "allow the utmost freedom of movement." The various exercises and games are respectively dealt with by accepted authorities, Miss Annie Hillyard contributing and excellent article on gymnastics. Miss Clarke deals ably with hockey, Miss B. H. Grieve with the comparatively new game of net-ball, Miss Mabel E. Stringer offers expert advice on golf, and Mr. M. G. Ritchie in the advocate for lawn tennis. The claims of lacrosse are set forth by the editor, and he also opens up new possibilities for girls' recreation in his chapter on "Indoor Games." The book concludes usefully with a series of athletic programmes at present in use in various girls' schools in this country.

The Rev. P. E. T. Widdrington, vicar of St. Peter's, Coventry, presiding over the Easter vestry meeting, strongly advocated women having an equal voice with men in the management of church matters. They had already, he remarked, an instance in a parish just outside Coventry of a lady officiating as churchwarden, and he thought there ought to be at any rate one church in their own city in which women could act as sidesmen. There was no church in the town that could run for a month if it were not for the women, and St. Peter's was no exception, for none did more for the church than the wives of the officials and other women workers. The vicar accordingly intimated his intention in future of exercising his privilege as vicar of appointing at least three women as members of the vestry unless the vestry itself anticipated him and showed some signs of doing what he thought ought to be done, and what St. Peter's of all places in the town ought to give a lead in. He was sure that such an arrangement would add to the efficiency of the vestry as a whole. One lady worker in the parish, Mrs. Collington, was appointed a sidesman at the meeting.

The advent of the new regime in Turkey encouraged the growth of a very serious movement towards the emancipation of Moslem women in the Ottoman Empire, and some progress was made, in the early days, towards the realisation of this object. "Women were allowed greater liberty of movement. It was no uncommon thing," writes Reuter's Constantinople correspondent, "for husbands and wives to be seen in the same carriage; a woman's club was founded which organised lecture courses and literary evenings among its members—who belonged mostly to the best Moslem families. A secondary school for girls was founded under the auspices of the President of the Chamber, while funds were provided for the immediate training of several girls as teachers. The question of the veil was naturally influenced by the liberal ideas prevailing, and although nobody ventured to discard it altogether, yet it was so attenuated in many cases as to be little better than an apology for a veil and many women wore it flung back over their heads when in European quarters of the town. A "This movement," adds Reuter's correspondent, "was little to the taste of the more conservative, old-fashioned elements among the Turkish population, who not only deny their women the possession of a soul, but object to their showing that they have bodies, or at least shapely ones. These liberal ideas and tendencies were consequently received with the most profound distrust, which very soon reacted on the Government and the Young Turks. The latter found that their tolerant attitude towards the aspirations of the women was strengthening the opposition to themselves and lending point to the charges that they were not at heart true believers. In order to vindicate their 'conformity' it was necessary to make a demonstration. Orders were issued to the public and police that no Turkish woman should appear in public wearing a thin veil she must not loiter in front of European shops, and not enter any except under special circumstances. In fact the women were to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible on pain of arrest and punishment.

"In consequence of these harsh regulations women were obliged to veil more thickly than ever, but of late they have been showing a tendency to copy European fashions in regard to other parts of their dress. The 'charshaf' of Turkish 'elegantes' has shrunk to the dimensions of a small cape, while the skirt in many cases seems to be modelled on the hobble variety. Only the harem skirt has not found any imitators in public. This fresh outbreak on the part of the Turkish women has called forth a serious rebuke from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who has issued the following proclamation :—"The prescriptions of the Law of Islam with regard to the veiling of women not only do much good, but also prevent much evil. These benefits have been admitted by philosophers. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately the case that these religious and national customs are falling into neglect. The 'charchafs' worn since all time by Moslem women have altered in shape and assumed fashions which have impressed disgreeably all sensible persons. Moslem women must avoid anything in this nature, for which they will surely be called to account in the other world. And we men must explain to our wives and daughters that by adopting such attire their conduct is immoral and contrary to the Sheriat. This is our duty. It is necessary to punish failure therein. National progress can only be achieved by strict observance of religious teachings and the safeguarding of healthy national traditions. The extraordinary progress realised by Japan in the last thirty or forty years is entirely due to the application of this principle. The Government has now added a paragraph to the Penal Code enabling the authorities to punish any member of any religious community, recognised by the Government, who shall trespass against the doctrines of his faith. Consequently, let Turkish women take care that they wear the veil in accordance with the Sheriat, and let them not enter forbidden places on pretence of making purchases. But the heads of families must also be on the watch to uphold national morality."

Lady Eileen Butler, whose marriage to the Marquis of Stafford, took place recently at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square was attended by no fewer than fifteen bridesmaids, nine of these being little children. The elder maids wore gowns of the palest rose-pink satin of the softest texture, veiled with chiffon exactly the same shade. This forms an entire full overskirt drawn into a deep fetter at the hem composed of two bands of lace with a quaint puffing of the palest old-world blue taffetas in the centre, and narrow folds of this blue appear in vandykes on the lace. Quaint short-waisted coats designed after the Robespierre style are to be worn over these gowns composed of the same pale shade of blue taffetas, bordered with a quaint old trimming of taffetas pinked at the edge, and similar ornamentation appears at the wrist of the long sleeves. The buttons are piped to match and a cluster of old-fashioned coloured flowers is tucked in at the waist. Their dainty under bodices are sashed with blue and finished at the neck with a soft turn-over collar of chiffon and Valenciennes lace which falls softly over the coat. Their headdresses are arranged with two bands of velvet ribbon in the same shade of pale blue fastened at the left side with a bunch of pink roses and a blue ostrich feather of the new uncurled variety. The little children's frocks are carried out in the same delicate shades and materials, the style being modified to suit their years, the coat effect being dispensed with, and, instead of the headdresses quaint gold lace caps will be worn, with dainty clusters of roses at the side.

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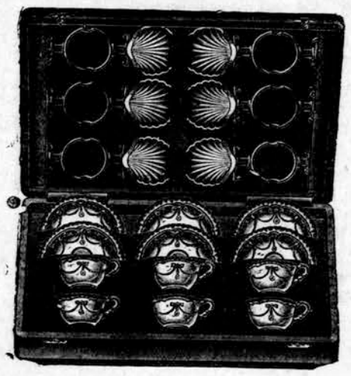
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



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